THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society o

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MAY 26th, 1925.

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"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Its luscious freshness & rich strength make it finer than any Gunpowder, Japan or Young Hyson. Sold everywhere. Ask for SALADA to-day.

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HARDWOOD - FLOORING

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—Select varieties of Roses a specialty.

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BELLEVILLE, ONT.

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Choice variety of styles in small, medium and large, including a nice range of colors, trimmed with Georgette Crepe, Velvet, Ribbons, Flowers, Maline and Lace.

LADIES' SCARFS

Crepe de Chene, Silk and Georgette Crepe, Printed Designs with Fringe.

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A complete range of Ladies' Silk Stockings in all the newest shades, including Black and White.

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The Leading Millinery House

Hand-Tailored to Order Clothes

Guaranteed Indigo Blue Serge Suits

$37.50

You'll get the most clothes SATISFACTION — the best clothes ECONOMY—if you'll let us make your next suit.

W.W.ADAMS

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Newburgh, - Ont.

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Consultation free. Phone 301.

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T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

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Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Phone 385. Box 139.

15tf

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

SECOND HAND CAR FOR SALE—Apply to J. B. ALLISON, Post Office. 25-tf

TO RENT—North half of brick house on Robert street. Apply J. A. CLIFF, Robert street. 24-tf

GOOD MAID WANTED—At once. Highest wages. Apply MRS. HERBERT DALY, Piety Hill. 26-b

LOVERS IDEAL LETTER CLUB—Sweethearts for everybody, (stamp). Doris Dawn, Station H., Cleveland, Ohio. 18-tf

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

WANTED—Man with car for special work. Good future and fair money to start. Apply CHAS. RUTTER, 288, Napanee, to-night. 25-dp

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Farm, 225 acres, more or less, of late R. A. Fowler, M.P.P., and summer home, 2 acres, more or less, of late Daniel Fowler, R.C.A., Amherst Island. Apply U. M. WILSON, Napanee, Ontario. 22-tf

PLANTS FOR SALE—Columbia Raspberries and leading varieties of Strawberries. Write or phone R. P. JOYCE, Napanee, R. R. No. 3, Phone 230-r2. For information or supply call at Scrimshaw's grocery. 20-tf

TEACHER WANTED — Napanee Public School. State qualifications, experience and give recommendations. Minimum salary $800, with $50 raise annually up to $1000. Apply to J. G. FENNELL, Secretary, Napanee, Ont. 25

FOR SALE—Brick home of the late George A. Blewett, West Street, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, furnace, barn, garage and garden. Also part of vacant lot north side of Mill street. Apply to U. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee. 18-tf

Your Lawn.

Must be kept neat and trim. See our new Woodyatt Lawn Mowers, Shears, Lawn Hose.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

Don't sacrifice your stock or crops

BEFORE selling your live stock or field crops, consult our local manager. He is constantly in receipt of market reports and is kept thoroughly posted on the conditions which affect crop and stock prices. His advice may be greatly to your advantage.

Our local branch places a very complete and efficient banking service at your disposal.

Do you wish to enlarge your holdings or increase your stock? This bank is always ready to assist productive enterprise.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH

C. WAITE, Manager.

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TO AVOID LIGHT GRIEF

By ERWIN GREER

President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

Many motorists do not realize the job or importance of the storage battery until it fails them unexpectedly.

It is a natural characteristic of a storage battery that it fails function properly after it has delivered a certain amount of energy. This failure may manifest itself in several ways, but the average motorist uses his battery as long as possible and does not look for these manifestations until finally the battery quits.

The storage battery is intended to do a certain amount of work. It is receiving a certain amount of energy. Therefore, to continue in a healthy condition it must be properly used and cared for. These must be a proper balance between charging and discharging, if the car is to operate satisfactorily.

If the continuous use to which the car is put is far above normal, the battery may be likened to a man who eats heartily but gets little exercise. Illness follows, and if the condition continues, battery apoplexy is sure to result. An overcharged battery heats up rapidly and if the driver does not give it sufficient use to balance the charging he must compensate somehow, either by decreasing the charge or by increasing the battery's work.

If the battery is being overcharged, the remedy is to exercise it by turning on the lights when driving. This will increase the battery's work.

One of the most harmful conditions to guard against in summer is overheating. This condition always is due to one or more of the following causes :

Neglect to keep the battery filled with pure distilled water is one of the greatest evils and will shorten its life quicker than anything else.

If the level of the water is permitted to reach a point below the tops of the plates, the super-junction is left exposed and useless. If only half of the surface of the plates is covered by the solution, a normal charging rate is equivalent to twice the volume of current which should go through the covered portion. This causes rapid overheating and damage not seen at the time, but which results in considerable expense later.

Batteries are so constructed that age itself plays an important part in their destruction. Therefore, it is not advisable to spend much money on repairing an old battery, buy a new one and have a fresh start.

Some conditions might justify purchasing a good reliable second-hand battery if such a thing is possible. Second-hand batteries usually are appropriate for the "wise guy" who thinks it is a good plan to pass them up.

COURT OF REVISION

Township of Sheffield

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Sheffield will be held at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth, on Monday, June 1st, 1925, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the hearing of the appeals against the Assessment Roll of 1925. All persons interested are required to attend.

JOHN E. PARKS,

Township Clerk.

Tamworth, May 19th, 1925.

COURT OF REVISION

Township of Richmond.

A Court of Revision of the assessment roll for the Township of Richmond will be held at the town hall, Selby, on Monday, June 1st, at 9 a.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the said Roll. All persons interested in the said Court will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

H. A. WOOD,

Township Clerk.

OFFERS OF SITES FOR HOUSE OF REFUGE PURPOSES

Owners of Real Estate—45 acres or more within 2 miles of Napanee desirous of selling same are requested to send their terms and particulars to the undersigned on or before Monday, 8th June, 1925.

By order of Council.

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk.

Napanee, May 12th, 1925. 24-d

TIRES!

Gutta Percha Cross Cord

Oversize 30 x 3½

$10.95

Bath Garage

ODESSA.

An interesting court case was held in Odessa this week. The question was regarding a boundary and a certain pond, and its water course. It was heard before Judge Madden. The plaintiff was Mr. Walter Hagerman and the defendant was Mr. Anthony Hagerman. It was a lengthy case involving a battle between land surveyors on each side. The defendant won the case, who was represented by Col. A. B. Cunningham, K.C., of Kingston. Herrington, Warner & Grange, Napanee, acted for the plaintiff.

Mr. Henry Evans took seriously ill while at work on the County Road construction at Gananoque. He was taken to his home and is improving nicely under medical attention.

Little Willie Cain, who was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a load of buckshot into his hip, is making remarkable recovery at the Kingston General Hospital. Lockjaw and pus were feared, but both have been prevented.

James Clarke is in the Kingston General Hospital with a bone infection of his left thumb. The bone was scraped by operation and is now improving.

James McClelland, who was on the sick list is now improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Holmes were visitors at Napanee with relatives for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crowe, Ernestown, and party, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Edmunds at the Dominion Hotel, Odessa, on Sunday.

Mr. Shell Hawley had the misfortune to sprain his ankle, but is able to be out again with the aid of a stick.

Mr. Roy Storms is confined to his bed as the result of a very severe sprain of the muscles of the spine, due to overlifting and straining.

Miss Eliza Tuney is confined to bed due to a disease of the nervous system. She is improving nicely under medical attention.

Mr. Stanley Peters had a very successful sale. It was well attended and the prices throughout were good. He purposes retiring from farming.

Dennis & O'Connor, road constructionists, are removing their equipment from the quarry here to Belleville. Quite a few local workmen are accompanying them and will take up work there and on the highway out of Belleville.

The Council of Ernestown met on Monday and transacted quite a lot of business for the benefit of the ratepayers.

The Odessa school girls' soft ball team played a game with Westbrooke team on the Odessa school grounds this week. The result was 25 to 11 in favor of the home team.

The very large barn on the Vrooman property was purchased by Mr. S. J. Sproule and successfully removed by a gang of men to new property on Main street.

Rev. S. F. and Mrs. Dixon motored to Brighton to attend the funeral of Mr. Dixon's father.

A friendly game of ball was played on the Odessa diamond between Kingston and Odessa on Friday evening, the local team learning much by the practice.

STELLA.

Farmers are anxiously looking for warm weather to help along the crops and pastures.

Emerald cheese factory started making cheese on Saturday night.

An accident occurred in the village on Sunday night last, when a car and buggy collided. The car, a Ford touring, driven by Ross McKee, ran into a horse and buggy driven by Gordon Reid. The buggy was badly damaged. The car was also damaged to a certain extent. Luckily no person was injured.

The Women's Auxillary of St. Alban's and Christ's Church, Emerald, held a sale of home baking and ice cream in the town hall on Saturday evening last. Considering the disagreeable night, it was well patronized.

John Filson and Harry Filson are undergoing treatment in the Kingston General Hospital. It is hoped that they will have a speedy recovery.

J. E. McFern & Co., carpenter contractors, have commenced work on Victoria Hall. Extensive alterations and repairs will be made. It will be opened up later in the summer.

Our fishermen are meeting with poor success.

Mrs. C. A. Gibson, who has been ill for some time, is around again.

Mrs. John Wemp, Emerald, still remains in very poor health.

Mrs. Robert MacCormack is confined to her home through illness.

D. H. Filson is painting the Lake Shore school house.

Miss A. Miller, Collin's Bay, spent the week-end at her home here.

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1925 at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, June 10th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk

Dated May 20th, 1925.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

GOLF CLUB OPENING

Friday last was a gala day, when the Napanee Golf Course was formally opened for this season. Despite the unfavorable weather this spring, the course is in excellent shape, bright new flags over every green, giving the finishing touch. Fortunately, Friday was a nice day and about sixty members were out, all reporting a very pleasant afternoon, which augurs well for the success of the Club this year.

The first event was a nine hole match, which resulted in a tie, between teams chosen by the President, Mr. W. A. Daly, and the Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Graham. The teams played as follows :

PRESIDENT.

W. A. Daly	0
W. C. Smith	0
T. B. German	0
H. T. Ross, Jr.	0
J. W. Robinson	1
H. Clapperton	0
Dr. Wallbridge	1
W. S. Holmes	0
J. Smith	0
J. J. Adams	0
Reg. Wiseman	0
Carman Graham	0
Ernest Hubbard	0
C. Waite	1
	5

VICE PRESIDENT.

M. P. Graham	0
Fred Cliff	1
D. B. White	0
Frank Cliff	0
A. L. Dafoe	0
H. W. Huffman	0
Dr. F. M. Galbraith	0
W. K. Huston	0
A. S. Kimmerly	1
R. Rixen	0
E. G. Boswell	0
W. VanDusen	1
J. A. Daly	0
W. C. Mitchell	0
	5

The ladies entered enthusiastically into the driving and approaching and putting competitions. In the former, Miss Constance Grange carried off first prize and in the latter Miss Diana Miller was the winner.

During the afternoon tea was served by the ladies of the entertainment committee. A beautiful basket of spring flowers, from the President's garden, centred the table at which Mrs. Daly and Mrs. Daly poured tea, while Mrs. Herb Daly, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. J. J. Adams and Mrs. J. D. Morse assisted in serving.

The committee in charge were well pleased with the success of this affair and will arrange for others during the season.

T. H. THOMPSON, M.P., BURIED AT MADOC

Belleville, Ont., May 21—There was a large attendance at the funeral on Friday afternoon last of the late Thomas H. Thompson, M.P. It was the largest cortege ever seen in Madoc village, the home of the deceased. Amongst those attending were : S. F. Bowen, C. of Dipham, representing Right Hon. A. Meighen ; M. E. Maybee, M.P., for Northumberland ; W. F. Garnett, M.P., for Carleton ; M. C. Senn, M.P.; Haldimand ; C. Hanna M.P., West Hastings ; Hon. R. J. Cooke, J. F. Hill, M.P.P., for Hastings East, and Donald Sutherland, M.P., Oxford. Warden Wiggins of Hastings County, and a number of the County Council attended in a body.

The funeral was under the auspices of the Orange Society, and over 400 were in attendance. All places of business were closed during the services. At the Methodist church the pastor, Rev. A. H. Foster, conducted the services and made feeling reference to the character of the deceased. Ministers of other denominations took part in the service. The profusion of flowers were silent tributes of the universal respect in which the late Mr. Thompson was held. At Madoc the interment took place. Bearers were : G. Hinchey, S. F. Fox, W. E. Tummon, G. E. West, J. Smith and J. Moore.

DESERONTO ROAD.

Farmers are looking for a good hay crop this year, if there is anything in the old saying, that a cold wet May for wheat and hay.

Mr. R. J. S. Dewar, formerly associated with the Canada Canning Company, has been appointed Registrar at Belleville, and will be leaving for the city soon.

Mr. Tom Madole has just finished putting a new galvanized roof on the south side of his barn, Mr. Alexander, of Marysville, has the contract.

From present appearances the strawberry crop will be a slim one, owing to the recent heavy frosts which have struck the more advanced crops that were in blossom.

The Steamer Brockville, which carried a load from Napanee to Deseronto on Friday, the big horse races there on the 25th, was patronized by quite a few from this road.

A car headed for Napanee wound up in the ditch opposite D. M. Kimmerly's house sometime Saturday night.

The early and late peas sown for the Metcalfe Canning Company on this road, are looking fine and the acreage of tomatoes will be double.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Rendell spent Sunday visiting in the city.

Mr. Clinton Rendell.

Mrs. Frank VanVlack is spending a couple of weeks visiting her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Harrison, at Cressy, Prince Edward County.

TRINITY ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING

A splendid congregation filled the schoolroom of Trinity Church on Wednesday evening for the annual congregational meeting. The program was divided into three parts, 1 Devotional, 2 Business, 3 Social and refreshments.

Mr. C. L. Graham, assisted by Mr. D. Black, led in the devotional part of the gathering.

The business session which was presided over by the pastor, Rev. W. R. Tinton, was taken up with the presentation of the reports of the work in the various departments of the Church. The following presented the reports : Finance, Mr. F. Henderson; Woman's Missionary Society, Mrs. G. Switzer; Ladies' Aid, Miss Alma Thompson ; Ready Helpers, Mrs. MacCormack ; C.G.I.T. Groups, Miss Lepha Woods ; Missionary, Mr. C. D. Black, and Sunday School, Mr. C. L. Graham. The reports showed very satisfactory progress in every department. Over $10,000 was raised during the year, and 40 missionaries are supported. The highest in the history of Trinity.

Musical items were rendered by Miss Ena Mills, Mr. F. Lasalle, and a splendid Orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Baird.

Following the business session, the following message of love and goodwill was sent to Rev. Dr. Shorey, in Burma :—

Napanee, May 21st, 1925.

Rev. S. J. Shorey, D.D.,

Picton, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Shorey,—Last night we held a Congregational Meeting of Trinity Church, when the Sunday School room was filled, and reports of the year's work of the different organizations were presented.

Trinity raised for the General Missionary Fund $4389.00 and an extra for Plevna Mission of $100.00. The total amount raised for all purposes was a little over $10,800.00. God has indeed blessed our efforts, and crowned our year with success. Thirty-two people having joined the church.

During the meeting last evening, reference was made by the Chairman (Rev. Mr. Tanton) to your faithful leadership as Pastor of Trinity Church, and also to your noble way of living out the Quinte Conference and to the Methodist Church of the Dominion.

By a standing vote we three whose signatures are hereto affixed, were asked to convey to you of Trinity Congregation's continued affection, love and esteem for you, and to assure you that we will ever pray that the Almighty God may pour His spirit on you, and that you may continue happy and peaceful in His love.

Yours truly,

J. E. ROBINSON.

M. C. BOGART.

D. B. WILSON.

After the resolution had been passed by a standing vote, the congregation joined in singing "Blest be the tie that binds."

The evening closed with refreshments served in a delightful way by the members of Trinity Ladies' Aid.

TAMWORTH.

Henry Williams, with his family, left Tuesday morning last, for Wauchula, Florida, where he intends to go into ranching and farming.

Gilmour Bros. have sold their stock of hardware to W. B. Richardson. The Gilmour Bros. will carry on their tinsmithing and garage work as in the past.

Rev. Mr. Clark attended district meeting in Napanee on Tuesday last.

Percy York is in Syracuse, N.Y., on business.

C. Wagar runs an auto bus to Kingston twice a week.

ROBLIN.

The cold weather last week did considerable damage to the early gardens.

Mr. Volney Woods motored to Toronto for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McKeown and family, of Newburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred VanAlstyne, of Napanee, spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lasher.

Rev. Mr. Wilson preached a very stirring patriotic sermon on Sunday evening, which was greatly appreciated by a large congregation.

Mrs. Eva Guess spent the week-end at her home in Sydenham.

Rumor says that one of our prominent young men is contemplating matrimony in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Schermerhorn and family are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schermerhorn.

Mr. Homer Richmond is doing a rushing business in ice cream here.

Mr. Welsh shipped hogs and calves from the station here on Monday.

Misses Helen Sexsmith and Pearl Richmond spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Homer Richmond.

Mrs. Milton Hughes is not much improved at time of writing.

Mr. Frank McConnell is confined to his bed as the result of an accident.

Mrs. Del. Thompson, who has been confined to her home with a severe attack of pneumonia, is much improved.

A number from here went to Tamworth on Monday.

A Bargain ! !

One only electric washing machine, exceptional value, at a money-saving price of at least $50.00. See it at

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

COMIC OPERA GIVEN BY NAPANEE TALENT

Gilbert & Sullivan's comic opera, Iolanthe, was presented in the Regent Theatre to a small audience by Napanee amateurs, on Tuesday evening. Like all Gilbert & Sullivan's operas, the music is delightful, though not as tuneful or catchy as some of those more generally presented and the dialogue is bright and humorous with a real plot. The story is briefly as follows : Iolanthe, the daughter of Queen of the Fairies, has committed the unpardonable sin of marrying a mortal, for which she is banished, and her life spared on condition that she desert her husband. A son, Strephon, is born who is engaged as a shepherd and falls in love with Phyllis, the rich ward of the Chancellor, who with all the members of the house of peers is also desirous of marrying her. Phyllis returns the love of Strephon but the Cancellor objects until Iolanthe, the mother of Strephon, makes herself known as the former fairy wife of the Lord Chancellor and explains that Strephon is accordingly the son of the Lord Chancellor, whereupon objections to the marriage of Strephon and Phyllis are removed.

In criticising the presentation on Tuesday evening, as an amateur performance and as such it can only be said that it was most creditable as a whole. Substitutions had been made in the cast so that it was not the same as in Napanee. This was due to the inability of some of the principals to get away from business engagements. Mr. Waite as the Lord Chancellor was excellent. He has a good voice, sings with good enunciation and acted like a professional. His was the leading character and carried the comedy of the opera. Mr. Waite was the "star." Mr. Cliff as Strephen acted the principal part among the men and carried his part well as lover and hero. He has a pleasing tenor voice. His costume was that of a country rather than that of a shepherd. Mr. Caldwell as one of the peers, was splendid. He sang well, the lightful expression and his acting was unforgettably natural. One only has to say of him as of Mr. Waite, he was far above amateurs. Mr. Wiseman, another peer, has a nice light young baritone voice and acted well. He was also in which he and Mr. Caldwell appeared were good.

In her leading lady was Mrs. Sneath as Phyllis. She looked and acted her part well. It is a difficult thing and few amateurs could have done it as well. Love making on the stage makes amateurs generally so self-conscious that the acting is not natural as it should be and there is a tendency to look at the audience which should be avoided. Miss Robinson as Iolanthe, daughter of the Queen of the Fairies was a little too timid, she has an excellent voice and sang and acted well. Her stage appearance is delightful. Mrs. Powell, the Queen of the Fairies had a most difficult part which she carried off well by her excellent singing.

The choruses were well costumed and presented a very creditable appearance. They were well up to the standard of amateur choruses. The harmonies of the music in Gilbert & Sullivan's operas is what gives the choruses their high character, when the harmonies are lacking the opera suffers.—Picton Gazette.

DESERONTO.

Mrs. W. McDonald was in Toronto on Friday visiting friends.

Mr. P. Brady, who has been in Detroit for a number of months, is now visiting his parents.

Miss D. Large is visiting friends in town.

Mr. J. Hamilton, of Ford city, was in town over the week-end.

A number of tourists camped on the Bayside camping grounds on Friday night. It being very wet they pitched their tent inside the schoolhouse.

Mr. W. Stoddard, of Oshawa, spent a few days with his sister, Miss Stoddard.

Miss Gaskin and Mr. Treadgold, of Kingston, are visiting their friend, Miss Henderson.

A few nights ago someone broke into the Richmond Wire & Iron Co's factory and took some tools. These thefts have been so prevalent of late in Deseronto.

Mr. William Gault spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Gault.

Mr. Wm. Joyce spent the holiday with his parents.

Mr. A. Lavasseur, of Peterboro, is visiting Mr. E. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith motored from Orillia, on Saturday, to visit Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and boys motored down from Toronto and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitton.

Miss E. Buceanan, of Havelock, spent the week-end with Mrs. M. Whitton.

A large crowd attended the anniversary at Christ's Church on Sunday. The church was filled to the outer doors and many were standing outside.

The Gospel Hall congregation held a convention service in the White Hall, then they adjourned to the rooms over Whitton's store and had lunch.

Mr. and Miss Florence Hudson motored from Hamilton on Saturday and were guests of Mrs. J. Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker and family of Hamilton, were visitors in town on Saturday.

ON PARLIAMENT HILL.

OTTAWA, May 16th, 1925—Any legislative progress made during this fourth session of the fourteenth parliament—and real progress has been made—has been, in spite of a variety of obstacles, most of which have been interposed by the Conservative obstructionists. Needlessly prolonged debates and many exhibitions of unwarranted acerbity of political feeling have characterized the past three months; and yet with all this the King Government keeps steadily going ahead and its majorities on main divisions continue to grow. Those who in the House are frequently guilty of mock heroics in challenging the Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people without delay are really bluffing. The last thing they want is an immediate election. A notable illustration of this situation is furnished in the result of the division on the Budget Thursday week, called on short notice, the outcome of which was a majority for the Liberals of 77 and the staging of the Conservatives, as well as the Progressives, in a hopeless position.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

In the course of the main debate on the Budget the Progressives, following the introduction by Sir Henry Drayton of an amendment of the motion of Hon. James A. Robb to go into committee on Ways and Means, submitted a sub-amendment, which was ruled out of order by the Speaker, a repetition of an incident in a similar situation two years previous. On that occasion the Liberal majority was 37, with 18 Progressives supporting the Government. On Thursday afternoon of last week John Evans, Progressive of Saskatchewan, moved as an amendment to the motion for third reading of the Budget proposals the motion which was previously moved as a sub-amendment. The majority for the Government was 77, an increase of 40 over the previous Budget division, but the situation as far as the Conservatives was concerned was reversed. On the Previous Budget division 18 Progressives supported the Liberals, while in the latter case 14 voted with the Government. In the previous division the Conservatives voted with the Progressives, but in this latter case against them. Especially is the inconsistency of the Conservatives shown when it is known that Sir Henry Drayton, acting leader of the Opposition last Thursday night, challenged the Government to regard this as a vote of want of confidence, as the Prime Minister had previously suggested, and declared that the sooner the people of Canada had a chance to express their view of the present Government the better. But despite of Sir Henry's challenge a very small part of the Opposition was in the House when the vote was called, many of them deliberately absenting themselves from the vote.

GETTING BACK TO TWO-PARTY SYSTEM.

As for the Progressives, their reason or excuse for precipitating this second Budget division is not clear, although some light may be thrown on it from the fact that only a few days ago and as a result of the main Budget division the Western group had a real "family row" which resulted in a change of Whips, C. W. Stewart, Humboldt, being substituted for J. F. Johnston. This was done, it was openly stated, to show that the party demanded discipline and would have it. The rank and file were incensed at 18 of their number supporting the Government on the main Budget vote and someone had to be punished. The punishment was inflicted on the Whip. But much significance is attached to the lack of results from that action. The independents in the party did not stay punished, and 14 of them persisted in being "bad boys" and voting as their common sense directed. The whole affair of the two Budget divisions has served to accentuate the fact that there is really little room in Canada for other political groups in the Federal arena.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION STRENGTHENED

Just before the vote was called last Thursday night Hon. Prime Minister said some plain things to the House on the new Progressive move. "While it is perfectly true," he declared, "that the amendment when presented by the leader of the Progressive party at the time the Budget was introduced could not then be discussed, there is no single affirmation or sentence of that amendment which has not been fully discussed in the course of the long debate which took place on the Budget, the longest debate, I think I am correct in saying, which has ever taken place in this Parliament, certainly the longest which has ever taken place on the introduction of the Budget. I can only say that, under the circumstances, the motion as presented by my hon. friend cannot be construed as other than a vote of want of confidence in the Administration. If the amendment were to carry it would mean that the Government would be unable to proceed with the business of the country for the reason that it would be impossible to obtain the sanction of Parliament, certainly the only effect the carrying of the amendment could have." Then near the end of his remarks he said, "It may not have been the intended but I would appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, as to whether that would be the effect, if it were passed. Believing that to be the effect and significance I can only say the sooner we find out whether or not the House retains the confidence of the House the better." A majority of 77 was the mandate to carry on.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS

A large number of legislative moves were taken during the week that will prove popular throughout the country. One of these was on Monday the introduction by Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and of a bill to amend the Canada Grain Act, one of the most important subjects before the attention of this Parliament. It vitally affects the Western Provinces and, to a large degree, the whole Dominion. The new Canada Grain Act will, if the amendments are approved by Parliament, go far toward remedying many of the ills now suffered by the Grain Growers of the West. Then there was the third reading of changes in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, introduced by Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, these changes righting some wrongs in the administration and bringing about some adjustments in the operation of this machinery. Then there was the action of the Privy Council of England ruling as ultra vires of provincial rights the original measure. The House promptly passed an amendment of the Special War Revenue Act by Hon. James A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, by which the stamp tax on any cheque, receipt for money paid by a bank, money order, travellers' cheque, post office money order and postal note shall not be payable in respect of any of the said instruments if it is for an amount not exceeding $5. An indication of the continued efforts of the present Government to explore and open up new avenues of foreign trade for Canada is shown in the first reading of a bill to give effect to make effective favored nation trade treaties with Finland and the Netherlands.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL, Editor of The Sunday School Times.

PETER AT LYDIA AND JOPPA

Sunday, May 31—Acts 9:32-43.

Golden Text—And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following (Mark 16, 20).

Two notable miracles are now wrought through Peter. There are striking facts to be noted, both of similarity and of contrast. The historical record makes it plain that these were indeed miracles, wholly supernatural, utterly beyond the power of man to accomplish. No discoveries of science have enabled man to do anything of this sort, and these miracles cannot be found down or explained away without falsifying the record. Let us be clear on this, and let us "receive" or accept an "interpretation" which would make these miracles other than they are. The Bible, which claims to be the Word of God, leaves the believer in no doubt as to what occurred.

In his earthly lifetime our Lord had authorized His disciples to "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils" (Matt. 10: 8). Amazing experiences of supernatural power, exercised in the name of Christ, had now, on the day of Pentecost, begun to occur. It was the Lord's will that they should. These miracles like those wrought by our Lord in His earthly lifetime, were credentials of Christ. They convinced those who were ready to believe in Him. They only hardened and embittered those who persistently rejected Christ.

A man named Aeneas had been bedridden for eight years, paralyzed. Though it is not specially mentioned, it seems quite probable that this man's paralysis, or palsy, was the result of his own sinful life, as so often in such cases. Our Lord had healed such a man in Capernaum. His first word to him had been, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee" (Matt. 9: 2). If Aeneas's was a similar case of the same sort we can well imagine the heart-leap of joy when he heard the words of Peter, "Aeneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole: arise and make thy bed." We cannot doubt that such a man, his body and soul wrecked by sin, even if he had accepted soul-cleansing and body-healing with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

Another reason for thinking that his case may have been that of a conspicuous sinner graciously forgiven and restored is the fact that it is brought into close connection, in the inspired record, with the raising of Dorcas from the dead. For here was a woman of holy life, "full of good works and alms deeds which she did." The grace of God through Jesus Christ extends to foul lives and beautiful lives alike. He is able to raise a sinner from a bed of living death and a saint to arise from actual death one who has been walking by faith in Him. The names of both Aeneas and Dorcas may well be remembered together as contrasted cases of God's infinite love and power.

Dorcas was dead. The record leaves us in no uncertainty as to that. She was a Christian disciple and believer. Disciples at her home, Joppa, sent immediately for Peter, not far away at Lydia. Why did they send for Peter? Why did they not themselves pray for the restoration of Dorcas? The answer, doubtless, is found in the Jewish custom of "two Corinthians, where we are told that, among Christians, "there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." It is important to remember that not all believers are appointed by God to the same ministry; in the days of the Spirit that chapter we read, "To one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom; to another the word of knowledge by the same Spirit; to another the working of miracles; and so on.

God plainly called Peter to be the channel of the healing of Aeneas and the raising of Dorcas from the dead. He "kneeled down, and prayed; and, turning him to the body, said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes; and when she saw Peter she sat up.

It was another supreme expression of God's omnipotent, miracle-working power. God made it the occasion of saving many, as the news was spread abroad. "many believed in the Lord." A good woman received her bodily life again; multitudes received spiritual life.

And this Lord Jesus Christ "is just the same today." He does not always call bodily disease. He seldom works the miracle of raising the dead to life. But His power and grace are unchangingly the same, and He will always do the very best for us all the time, as we bring our needs to Him.

Piano Playing.

No instrument has such a vast literature, as rich and voluminous, as the piano, and more people are learning and studying it than any other instrument. The reason that, in spite of its popularity, there are only few who play it well and artistically is that the majority of people consider piano playing more as a means of amusement and a pleasant diversion than as a medium with which it is possible to produce the deepest feelings and the highest in art.

Barnacles on Warships.

Warships have to be cleaned on the outside. On one ship alone 200 men worked all day scraping off 600 tons of animal and plant growth. This tremendous quantity of sea life had accumulated in less than two years, during which time the ship had traveled many thousand miles. The weight of the barnacles was so great that from 25 to 40 per cent more coal was consumed in maintaining the normal speed of the boat.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

A Proud University.

Finland's principal seat of learning, Helsingfors University, enjoys many privileges, including the following: (1) No taxes, payments or fees; (2) the free importation for its collections of objects of natural history, art and antiquity, also ethnographic and other objects; (3) the exclusive right to publish for sale or distribution among the people, directly or indirectly, almanacs and calendars in Finnish and Swedish; (4) the privilege of keeping a chemist's shop of its own in Helsingfors; (5) the privilege of printing, free of cost, copies of any printed matter appearing in Finland; (6) the privilege of getting, free of cost, one silver and one brass copy of any medal coined in Finland and one copy of any new coin or printed banknote.

"Hire Purchase."

a "Hire purchase" as a means of buying furniture is now 100 years old. It started in France after the chaos of the Revolution and the Napoleonic wars.

Substitute for Cream.

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CIRCUMVENTING THE CONSTITUTION

Governments doubtful of their mandate, or uncertain of the constitutional legality of proposed legislation, have developed a new means of feeling, not only the pulse of the public, but of circumventing the Constitution of this country. This system is eminently successful and was never more shrewdly practised than by the Ferguson Administration, now in power.

The method adopted is simply to insert in a bill, or in its preamble, a declaration of the meaning that the proposals in the bill are within the constitutional rights of the province. This declaration of legality may bear no relation whatever to the substance of the bill whose proposals, left to themselves, are clearly outside the sphere of provincial right.

A variation of this method is sometimes used by which the precise object of the bill is not specifically mentioned, either in the preamble of the measure or in the context, but is left to an inference, the statements made being of a purport clear and simple, but the real purpose something altogether different.

An example of the latter kind was given by the Tory government in 1924 when Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, brought in a measure which simply stated that the taxation of mining corporations was to be equalized. The Nickel Trust was not mentioned in the bill at all, but its only effect was to make a material reduction in the taxes upon the Nickel Trust. It is a coincidence that the Trust has its Canadian mines and headquarters at Sudbury, which is the home town and in the constituency of Hon. Mr. McCrea.

What is an example of fooling of the public by the careful wording of a bill to make it appear as one thing, while actually it means another. Two examples of the first-mentioned system of evading the Constitution, as set forth in the B. N. A. Act, came to light during the session just closed. The government decided to place a provincial tax on the new 4.4 beer by the gallon, the first to be at the rate of 10 cents a gallon and the latter at 3 cents. This tax to be constitutional, must be direct on the consumer, as the Federal authorities under the B. N. A. Act have the sole right to impose and collect indirect taxes.

Obviously it is impossible to tax a man who buys a single glass of beer directly at the rate of 10 cents on the gallon. Thus it must be collected from those who handle it by the gallon, and excellent authorities regard it as unconstitutional and a violation of the B. N. A. Act. But the Act itself (the Ferguson measure) has a statement in section 2 (c): "purchaser" shall mean any person purchasing a beverage in Ontario for his own use." And the various clauses for beer, wines and drinks, start off with "Every purchaser of" . . . Thus by a definite clause the Act is declared to be intra vires, when in reality it is ultra vires of the provincial legislature.

A precisely similar situation prevails in respect of the gasoline tax, but in both cases the impost will be paid by some dealer and passed on to the consumer, clearly in the nature of an indirect tax, and therefore illegal. It is time the government was forced to introduce measures honestly worded. If drawn in this fashion, what can we think of their authors? Is it a mere coincidence that two Ministers adopted the same wording in the clauses which seek to make it appear that these illegal taxes are really legal?

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ROBT. LIGHT.

Here and There

During 1924 the 1,800 bee-keepers of Manitoba marketed 1,302,000 pounds of honey, valued at $195,000, according to official returns by the Provincial Apiarist.

Prof. J. A. Allen, Provincial Geologist of Alberta, declares in an official statement that sixty-one million tons of pulp mill in the world will be in operation at Kenora, Ont., before the end of 1925.

Seymour Backus, Vice-President of the Backus-Brooks Company, of Winnipeg, states that the largest producing pulp mill in the world will be in operation at Kenora, Ont., before the end of 1925.

It is estimated that Vancouver will ship approximately 25,000,000 bushels of grain of the 1924 crop. Shipments already total 21,188,000 bushels. Commitments for almost 1,000,000 additional bushels have been made.

The special train operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and known as The Trans-Canada Limited, which makes the journey across the entire country in eighty-eight hours, recently commenced its season, the seventh since its inception.

According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics Alberta's foreign population is in excess of 180,000 with approximately 100,000 American included in the total. About 5,000 Americans reside in Calgary.

When Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary paid their official visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley shortly after the reopening, they boarded the mimic Canadian Pacific train and made a trip around "Treasure Island" and expressed great interest in all they saw.

An effort will be made this year to transplant Swiss mountain roses in the Canadian Rockies. These roses, which were brought from Switzerland by Dr. Husbacher, late Swiss Consul at Montreal, are extremely hardy and only thrive above elevations of 3,000 feet. They will be planted in the gardens at Lake Louise and Banff.

The first trip of the Canadian Pacific S.S. Princess Kathleen from Vancouver to Seattle via Victoria was recently made under most successful conditions. The people of Seattle are so enthusiastic over the increased coastwise service that they have tendered an address of thanks to Captain Troup, manager of the Canadian Pacific Coastal service.

There is every possibility that the Provincial Government of British Columbia may this year complete the construction of the scenic highway connecting Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the summer resorts of Banff and Lake Louise. When this link, much of which was built during the past two seasons, is completed it will make one magnificent triangle through the heart of the Canadian Rockies.

Building permits issued in Canada during the first quarter of 1925 were 10.2% and 1.2% greater than in the first three months of 1924 and 1923, respectively. There were also 5.5% greater than in the first quarter of 1922, 46.5% higher than in 1921 and 4.3% above the 1920 total. The aggregate value of building permits issued for the first quarter of 1925 was $19,672,637, compared with $17,846,969 for 1924 and $19,441,159 for 1923.

Eat More Fruit!

It has been definitely established that iodine is an essential to health, and that in it we have a new elixir of life. Lack of iodine in the blood is responsible for many ailments, including goitre or "Derbyshire neck."

This lack of iodine is termed "iodine starvation," and to counteract its effect it is necessary to absorb iodine into the system. The best way of doing this is by eating plenty of fresh fruit, vegetables, and common salt. Nature supplies the need of iodine, and we undo much of her work by refusing salt and by peeling and boiling our fruit and vegetables.

Iodine is a perfect external germicide, and during the war its worth was realized as a first antiseptic dressing. Raw iodine should be taken only in reasonable doses, and always under the supervision of a doctor.

Two Churches In One.

Co-operation and religious toleration are receiving a thorough test in a little church at Keystone, Nebraska, where both Roman Catholics and Protestants worship.

The Roman Catholic altar is at one end of the building and opposite is the pulpit for Protestant services. Seats are arranged so that they face either end of the building.

Reversal of the benches thus changes the church from one denomination to the other as desired.

City of Restaurants.

More than $700,000,000 are invested in the restaurant business in New York city, giving employment to approximately half a million persons.

Uses for Turpentine.

A few drops (seven or eight) of turpentine on sugar swallowed slowly twice a day will cure the most severe sore throat.

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HYAENAS OF AFRICA.

Can Carry Off Body of Full-Grown Ass.

Most dwellers in Africa are familiar with the hyaena, and their unearthly cries are amongst the most alarming of all the eerie voices of the night, writes Clifford W. Greatorex, F.Z.S.

There are three species of hyaena found in Africa, the largest and most powerful of them being the spotted hyaena. Unlike its allies, this animal associates in packs, and it is given to uttering weird cries with a frequency not obtaining in the other species. Mules, cattle, sheep and goats are its usual victims, and it is by no means unready to carry off children and wounded and weakly men.

The brown hyaena, closely related to the species just mentioned, is less familiar than either of its allies, and is only found in South Africa. Apparently, it is not met with very far from the coastal districts.

Great is the interest attached to the striped hyaena—which, by the way, is the only representative of the typical hyaenas found in India as well as in Africa—because, for a long time, there was a general belief that this species was not to be met with anywhere in East Africa. Indeed, in a book on natural history published in 1899, appeared a definite statement to the effect that the striped hyaena is confined in Africa to Somaliland.

The original student of animal life, Herr Schillings, set his traps in East Africa and caught—not less than seventy striped hyaenas! Furthermore, by the aid of flashlight photography he secured, in the late hours of the night, indisputable evidence of the existence of many others. One photograph showed this animal carrying off a full-grown ass. The reason why the striped hyaena had not been recognized before as an East African species lay in its essentially nocturnal habits. The naturalist just referred to spent seven years in Africa, yet he saw, throughout the whole of that period, only a single example of the striped hyaena abroad during the daytime.

Just a word about the hyaena's enormous strength. One writer states that the three most powerful things in nature are the blow of a whale's tail, the stroke of a lion's paw, and the kick of a horse. The bear, which may well be added another—the bite of a hyaena. To carry off bodily a full-grown ass requires tremendous power of jaw and all-round muscularity.

Bohn records having seen a hyaena seize a human corpse and depart with it as easily as a lion would have done. One anatomist remarks: "To carry these tremendous jaws, the hyaena has a neck of tremendous strength, with muscles so powerful as to make the vertebrae almost immovable, so that to the uninitiated the animal would seem to possess a neck of only one joint."

In ages long gone by, hyaenas were plentiful in parts of the British Isles. The late Dr. Buckland discovered the one time den of a company of these animals at Kirkdale, within twenty-five miles of the city of York. His notable discovery was made in the following manner. Some workmen, picking up material for road-mending, came across the remains of cattle which, they supposed, had perished during a recent plague.

But Dr. Buckland formed a rather different opinion. He found a skull of a young hyaena, and what was of greater importance, a cavern that he investigated was littered with the bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, cave-bear, and another animal as large as a horse. These relics extended even to the innermost recesses of the cave.

Describing this momentous discovery, Prof. Lydekker writes: "All the bones were broken to splinters, and bore marks which exactly fitted the canine teeth of the existing hyaena. The solution was clear to the alert mind of the dean; the bones were the remains of prehistoric animals which had been dragged, piece-meal, in many instances, by the hyaenas in their lair. Hyaena bones were broken and marked like the rest, showing that hyaena ate hyaena even at that remote period."

How Animals Take Night's Rest.

Why does a dog usually curl round several times before lying down to sleep? A scientist states that in all probability the habit is a result of a time when dogs were jungle animals, and that the proceeding was useful in forming the grass into a comfortable resting place.

The ways in which animals spend their night's rest are a study that has been somewhat neglected. Until recently it was thought that the orang-outang sleeps on its sides, like the chimpanzee and other apes. The orang-outang, however, shares with man the distinction of being the only creature to sleep on its back. The smaller monkeys sleep on their perches, with their fingers tightly clasped as if they were gripping a branch.

Giraffes sleep with their long necks laid along their backs. Horned animals, such as deer, sleep with their heads held in the normal position as when awake. Horses often sleep standing, and many are never known to lie down at night. Animals with short, sturdy legs, such as the pig, the rhinoceros, and the hippopotamus, sleep on their sides, as they cannot bend their legs under them.

Bears have no favorite mode of sleeping; you may see them dozing at the Zoo in all sorts of queer postures, including sitting in a corner on their hind legs.

The sloth, a species of monkey, sleeps suspended by all fours from a bough, while the great ant-eater covers its body with its bushy tail, so that only its toes are visible. An Australian bat sleeps hanging by one claw, folding its wings into a kind of tent that is both lightproof and waterproof.

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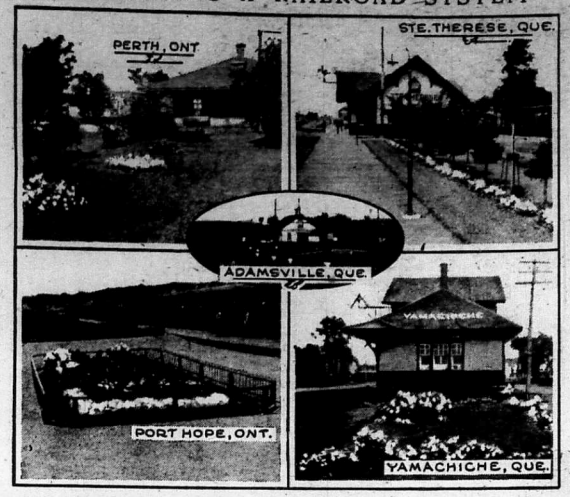

Strangers, travelling upon the railways in Canada find pleasure in passing through a country that is new and fresh and possessing a wild, primitive grandeur practically untarnished. But in no small degree this pleasure is heightened and contributed to by a wonderful transformation wrought artificially by the lavish use of trees and flowers which have been planted and cultivated under the supervision of expert horticulturists employed for the purpose by the railway company.

The most striking example of what can be effected by this means is to be seen along the Canadian Pacific tracks through the Prairie Provinces, according to an article on the subject in the April "Landscape Architecture" by E. L. Chicanot.

"Along the more than three thousand miles of main line," writes Mr. Chicanot, "there were naturally a good many men, station agents, section foremen and others who were garden lovers and who, with the limited means at their command and to the best of their ability, cultivated little pieces of ground about the scenes of their activities. The planting of a little garden at a station, especially in certain bleak, treeless areas, was a conspicuous feature and added some little beauty to the surroundings. This gave to a higher official of the company, about thirty-five years ago, the idea of expanding the work of beautifying the grounds by assisting and encouraging agents and others in work of this kind. This took concrete form in the distribution to station-agents throughout the system of free packets of flower seeds. Inevitably, of course, some men did not bother about them but sufficient did to produce a very marked effect and make noticeably attractive those stations where the seed had been properly used and cared for.

"The impression was so striking that the Operating Department of the company proceeded to have small gardens laid out and planted at some of the principal stations and division points along the system. The result of this again was so impressive that a special study was made of the whole question, and subsequently it was decided to engage in the work thoroughly and systematically and to add an expert horticulturalist to the staff."

"The work since that time (1908) has grown tremendously, each year seeing a number of new gardens laid out about the company's stations until today the Canadian Pacific Railway has the largest number of gardens of any railway company in the world.

"Now along the steel system from coast to coast lies a series of fair gardens and spots of green sward and often the cool and refreshing shrubbery about the station constitutes the one cheerful feature of entry into a town otherwise drab and unattractive."

Duke of Somerset

The most interesting legal case which the British peerage has furnished for generations has been decided through the approval of the House of Lords of the claim of Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward Hamilton Seymour to the Dukedom of Somerset. The Seymours were a powerful family of the nobility as far back as the thirteenth century. Lady Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII., was one of its members. The Sir Edward who in 1547 became the first Duke of Somerset in the present line was Lord High Protector of England. The romantic interest in the claim just decided, however, is in the fact that it depended upon the validity of a marriage, the story of which, as the London Times said, might have been borrowed from a sensational novel that a reader would throw aside as "one of these things that did not happen in real life," says the New York Sun.

When the fifteenth Duke of Somerset died in October, 1923, it was generally believed that Sir Edward was to succeed to the title without contest. But the history of the Seymours is one of surprises and trouble. Shakespeare expressed this in "King Henry VI" when a contending duke asked, "Has not thy rose a canker, Somerset?" The Lord High Protector was beheaded in the Tower, several of the early dukes died in civil wars, and others were attainted and exiled or beheaded. It was a family of violent and unusual reversals of fortune. There were elopements, forbidden marriages, political plundering of monastic lands, war successes and prowess and piracy; and through it all there ran the thread of decapitations and other sudden deaths. A quarter of a century ago the right to the dukedom was contested by a man who claimed to be the mysteriously missing son of a previous holder of the title. He asserted that he had been mauled by a bear in the Himalayas, and, desperately injured, had been carried away by tribesmen and held a captive for thirty years. He had just succeeded in giving an air of genuineness to his claim when he disappeared.

There has ever since been the thought that this mysterious Seymour may have had a family and that another of its members may eventually come forward as a claimant of the dukedom. The contest which Sir Edward had to establish his claim came not from this source, but from other branches of the family. It thus devolved upon him to prove conclusively the validity of the marriage of his great-grandfather, Sir Francis Seymour, to the widow of John Hudson, on September 5, 1757. She was the daughter of a publican of Woolwich. When very young she married Hudson, who soon afterward sailed before the mast, and, according to information received in England, died at Calcutta on September 27, 1786. She was then 19 and had married a woman of "great beauty." Sir Edward first met her when he rescued her from rowdy sailors attempting to kidnap her.

He fell desperately in love with her and when he married her it was a matter of considerable gossip that a Duke of Somerset to whose ancestor Shakespeare referred as "the proud Somerset," should introduce a publican's daughter into a family with a reputation for pride equal to that any of the aristocrats of the day. So haughty were they, it was declared, that "they could not bring themselves to speak to their own servants, but conveyed their pleasure by signs." Sir Francis' life with the beautiful Leonora was very happy, and when she died he erected a monument to her memory as "the exemplary wife." But some of the contestants of Sir Edward's claim discovered that even four years after Sir Francis' marriage there was a John Hudson living in the same neighborhood from which Leonora came. It was then stated that this Hudson was really her husband, who had not died at Calcutta, but, returning to England, found his wife married and thereupon retired into obscurity.

It was said that Sir Francis himself knew of the return of John Hudson and that he and the widow were a second time married, but not until about two years after the birth of their eldest child occurred. Sir Edward made a thorough search for all the evidence in the case. In the first place, there was no record of the alleged second marriage; in the next place, it was discovered that there were really two John Hudsons and that Leonora's husband really died on the date reported and that the other Hudson was ten years younger than she was and could not have married her. In this search there was a great turning over of old ship logs, Indian burial records, musty rate books and the faded archives of the old East Indian Company. And thus, because Sir Edward proved that things which people said could happen only in the sensational novel actually did happen in real life, he became at 65 the sixteenth Duke of Somerset, and after a life spent in hard service in the army retired to the enjoyment of the ducal estates and honors.

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MEN'S WORK SHIRTS, $1.50

Extra large make, and a guaranteed shirt in Navy and Khaki Drill. Sizes 14½ to 17, each.....$1.50

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN VESTS AND DRAWERS, 59 CENTS

Zimmerknit make, in natural shade with long sleeves, sizes 32 to 44, per garment.....59c.

PURE LINEN TOWELLING, 25 CENTS

Brown, all linen towelling, about 17 in. wide, with red stripe, special per yard.....25c.

LINEN HUCK TOWELS, 69 CENTS

Made by John Brown, Belfast, Ireland. A small lot laid out for this week's selling. Per pair.....69c.

BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, $1.00

All white, hemmed ends, with self raised borders and selvedge edges. Size 22 x 40. Regular 75c. each, this week, per pair.....$1.00

TURKISH TOWELS, 95 CENTS

Fawn and Grey ground with Red, Blue and Fawn stripes and fringed ends. Size 24 x 44. Extra special per pair 95c.

Napanee Campbellford Madoc

McINTOSH BROS.

NAPANEE BRANCH

Belleville Cobourg Kingston

MAKING IODINE FROM SEAWEED.

Lack of Iodine Cause of Goiter and Cretinism.

Since scientists have discovered that iodine is one of the essential elements for the growth of men and animals, the public has become interested in this element.

A lack of iodine in food and drinking water causes disorders of the thyroid gland, commonly known as goiter and cretinism.

The soil, rocks and plants grown in the earth contain, in general, but extremely minute amounts of this valuable element. The only important deposits containing iodine found on land are those of the Chile nitrate beds, and those are doubtless of marine origin.

Although the ocean contains 60,000,000,000 tons of iodine, which is practically all of the iodine of the earth's surface, no iodine is obtained directly from the sea. Certain seaweeds have the remarkable ability to extract iodine from the ocean and, although sea water contains only two parts of iodine per million, the ash of the seaweed called tangles contains more than 20,000 parts per million.

Ever since its discovery in 1812 iodine has been manufactured from the ashes of seaweed. Prior to that time seaweed was burned to produce lye. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century lye has been prepared almost exclusively from salt.

Seaweed burning is one of the quaint industries carried on by the peasants on the coast of Scotland, Ireland, Normandy and Norway. The Japanese also have developed an important iodine industry during the past twenty years and now lead the world in the quantity of iodine produced from seaweed.

The kelp burners, as those who gather the seaweed and burn it to produce ash are called, either cut at ebb tide the rockweeds growing along the seashore or collect the driftweed that is washed ashore. Since the rockweeds are widely scattered, they are cut by the poorer classes of people living in the vicinity of beds of seaweed. Most of the "cut-weed" is reaped with sickles and scythes when it is exposed at low tide. Inasmuch as it grows on irregular rocks, no machine has been devised for harvesting it.

Some of the larger varieties of seaweed are harvested by men in boats who pull the tangle from its anchorage in water from four to eight feet in depth. In France sickle-shaped knives fastened to long poles are used in cutting the weed, which rises to the surface as soon as it is cut.

As the seaweed is cut it is thrown into piles on the shore, out of reach of the tide, and later it is dried in much the same manner as hay. It dries rapidly. When it is hot and dry it may be burned within forty-eight hours after cutting.

A heavy rain on the drying seaweed washes out a large portion of the iodine and potash contained in the weed, and therefore little is gathered during bad weather. Because of the difficulty in drying none is gathered in winter, although large quantities of weed, rich in iodine, are washed upon the shore by the severe storms during that season.

The dried weed is burned in long low kilns built of rock. These are usually about 2½ feet long and their lengths vary from 8 to 18 feet, depending on the amount of seaweed to be burned.

In burning the weed the kiln is first filled with fuel (firewood or peat), which is kindled. The dried seaweed is then slowly added from time to time. When this has continued from six to eight hours, or until all of the dried weed has been added, the porous ash is worked with a rake until all of the weed has burned and the resultant ash is entirely melted. This is stored in a dry place until transported to the chemical plants, which manufacture iodine, bromide, potassium sulphate, potassium chloride and potassium iodide from it.

Iodine and its compounds are valuable in medicine, photography, the manufacture of pigments, dyes and many other chemical products.

Mesopotamia.

Mesopotamia, in ancient geography, was a country of Western Asia, situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates. It was called in the Old Testament Aram Naharaim, or "Syria between the two waters," and Padan Aram, "Syria of the Plain," and is first mentioned in the Scriptures as the country where Nahor and his family settled. It was long part of the seat of the very ancient Babylonian dominion, and subsequently of the Mede, Persian and Macedonian. The Romans obtained possession of Mesopotamia in 165. Jovian surrendered it to the Persians in 363. The Carmathians overran it in 902, and the Turks conquered it between 1514 and 1516. It was later comprised in the pashalics of Bagdad and Diarbikr. The British conquered it during the great war, and since then it has remained more or less under British protection.

Stradivarius.

Antonio Stradivari (Stradivarius), the Italian violin maker, was born in Cremona, Italy, about 1649. He was a pupil of Nicolo Amati, in whose employment he remained till 1700, when he began making on his own account. It was he who settled the typical pattern of the Cremona violin, and his instruments, for tone and finish, have never yet been excelled. He died in Cremona on Dec. 17, 1837.

In a French Prison.

Prisoners awaiting trial in French prisons are deprived of their bootlaces, collars, and ties, in case they attempt to destroy themselves.

The British Empire.

The British Empire occupies 13,653,761 square miles.

An Enterprising Bootblack.

Customers of one New York bootblack can now listen-in while having their boots polished, as he has fitted a wireless set to his box of brushes.

An Old Trench.

A trench, said to date back to 3,000 B.C., and recently excavated at Jerusalem, was cut 8 feet deep in the rock, and 11 feet wide.

On the Move

LIKE the "standing army" that "just stood," goods that remain on the shelf are expensive luxuries to any merchant.

ADVERTISING is the force that moves slow sellers from counter to customer. Every advertisement is a salesman of proven ability, reaching every class, creed and sex in the community.

The set-up of an Advertisement is as important as the dress of a salesman. In "THE NAPANEE EXPRESS" special attention is given to Advertising set-up. In our columns

"An Advertisement is an Invitation."

MARKLAND.

Norway Claims to Have Discovered North America.

Under the leadership of Admiral Dedrik Pining, a Norwegian expedition discovered the American continents in 1472, twenty years ahead of Columbus, according to Prof. Sofus Larsen, of the University of Copenhagen, in a report founded on researches of archives of the Middle Ages.

Prof. Larsen's investigations are reviewed by the Norwegian archaeological scholar, Dr. Haakon Shetelig, in an article in the Bergen Tidente, that throws considerable light on early voyages to America.

In the latter half of the fifteen century the Portuguese were trying to find a "Northwest Passage" to Asia. In 1471 the King of Portugal sent a message to the King of Norway and Denmark, Christian I., requesting him to fit out an expedition and to seek this route. The expedition was headed by Admiral Pining and his colleague, Nourhorst, and piloted by a Norwegian pilot, Jon Skolp.

The Portuguese members of the expedition were two noblemen, Joao Vos Corte-Real and Alvaro Martino Homem. The ship was fitted out in a Norwegian harbor and manner by Norwegian sailors. In the reports about the expedition credit is given to Skolp for having gone as far as Labrador.

The original report to the King of Portugal of this expedition has been lost, and we merely know the results from remarks in later geographical works. It appears that the members of the expedition visited Greenland, where Admiral Pining had been ashore, and later the regions around the outlet of the Lorenz river.

The "Terra do bacalhao," or Codfish Country, is the most important discovery of the expedition and signifies a distinct locality when mentioned by later geographical works, namely Newfoundland, Cape Breton and the adjacent continent.

It seems that the Norwegians led their Portuguese guests by a route which was well known to them, namely from Greenland to "Markland," a name given by the Viking expeditions in the beginning of the eleventh century to some section of North America. The Norse colonies on Greenland still existed around 1470 and the Greenlanders used to sail to Markland in summer.

An expedition leaving Norway in 1472, sailing by way of Greenland to Newfoundland, thus built on the well-known Norse traditions. Christian had ordered his admiral to take the Portuguese delegates to the most westerly territory in the northern sea, said, according to Prof. Larsen, the Norwegians steered to the American coasts which they knew well from previous visits.

Jon Skolp, or Johannes Scolvus, as the Latin form was, is a name unknown in Norwegian history. Dr. Larsen connects it with the Norwegian surname of Skolp, which means a man from the shore of fishing places of Northern Norway. Admiral Didrik Pining was one of the most remarkable personalities of Northern Europe in the fifteen century. He belonged to a Norwegian noble family known to Bergen as early as 1344.

After the expedition referred to, he was Vice Regent in Iceland about 1478. He was in command of the royal fleet on an expedition to Iceland and, according to his own reports, visited Iceland in the early part of 1477. His report as to this visit has been found, it seems difficult to disregard it. The next year he was back in Portugal and in 1497 he stayed at Porto Santo on Madeira. At this place he finished his plan to reach Asia by sailing westward from Europe.

Columbus' great enterprise was founded on various features, such as theoretical considerations of the form and size of the earth, studies of geographical works and finally sailors' accounts of navigating the high seas.

It is said that on Madeira he collected up old sailors to have them tell of their expeditions westward, and there is reason to believe that he did the same thing when he visited Iceland and Galway, the islands west and north of Scotland, and finally Iceland.

At this latter place he might have been told of the sailings to Greenland and to Markland, of which the Icelanders had full knowledge, as Didrik Pining's expedition had started from Iceland only five years before and the admiral himself at that time was Vice Regent of the Western part of Iceland.

Air Plants.

In some parts of Mexico "air plants" abound. These curious growths are never attached to the soil in any way, but rely for their moisture on the atmosphere. One kind, known as "Spaniard's Beard" (Tillandsia usneoides), attaches itself to telephone wires. Very often the growth becomes a positive nuisance, and it is necessary to send men to clear it away. The "Spaniard's Beard" has no proper leaves, and in appearance is simply a mass of green gray threads.

Heat Stains on Wood.

To remove white stains made by heat or water from varnished surfaces one method is to apply olive oil or salt. Leave for half an hour, then wipe dry with a soft cloth. Another way is to wring a cloth out of boiling water. Place on the spot for an instant; remove and rub till dry with a soft dry cloth. Still another way is to use alcohol or camphor. Apply this quickly, then rub off.

The Building of Life.

Life is a building. It rises slowly day by day, through the years. Every new lesson we learn lays a block on the edifice which is rising silently within us. Every experience, every touch of another life on ours, every influence that impresses us, every book we read, every conversation we have, every act of our commonest days, adds something to the invisible building

Substitute for Gold.

It is said that a serviceable substitute for gold is obtained by combining 94 parts of copper with six parts of antimony and adding a little magnesium carbonate to increase the weight. It is said that this alloy can be drawn, wrought and soldered very much like gold, and that it also receives and retains a golden polish. It is worth something like 25 cents a pound.

Safety First.

A grocer who was troubled with the toothache determined to have the offender extracted; but there being no dentist near, he resolved to do the job himself; whereupon he filled the excavation with powder, but being afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to it, lighted it, and then ran around the corner to get out of the way.

Telephones.

Telephones in Great Britain number 26 in use for every 1,000 of population; this is the same as Hawaii. The United States has 143 per thousand of her population.

The One Needing Sympathy.

Mrs. Goodsole—Why, Johnny, are you just going home now? Your mother's been looking for you all the afternoon.

Johnny—Yes'm, I know.

Mrs. Goodsole—Just think how worried she must be.

Johnny—Oh, she's near the end o' her worryin'. I'm just beginnin' mine.

Paradise for Big-Game Hunters.

Burma is a paradise for big-game hunters; 5,752 wild animals were killed there in a recent year.

BIRD SUPERSTITIONS.

Some Truth In a Few of These Ancient Beliefs.

Although we live in a matter-of-fact age, not a few of the superstitions of our forefathers still survive, says a writer in a London paper. Many of these have to do with birds, and some of them are still firmly believed in by country folk.

That there is some truth in a few of these ancient beliefs no one will deny, for swallows flying near the ground before rain for a scientific reason, and the green woodpecker on similar occasions is undoubtedly apt to be more noisy than at other times. At the same time neither the swallow nor the woodpecker can be regarded as an infallible weather prophet.

Rooks are also credited with "weather wisdom." If they fly homewards slowly and quietly, it will be fine; if they make great commotion on the way to the rookery and do not settle down when they get there, unsettled weather is in store. It is a good sign, however, when the rooks go through those wonderful evolutions of theirs high in the air and then swoop suddenly to earth, as they will very often on a fine summer's day.

But of all the birds that are held to be prophetic of good or evil the magpie certainly stands pre-eminent. There are more rhymes and sayings about him than can be mentioned here, but the some popular of all beliefs concerning this handsome bird is summed up in the old jingle:

"One for sorrow, two for mirth,
Three for a wedding, for for a birth."

It is a good sign, however, when a single magpie is seen flying to the right, quite the opposite when he goes in the other direction.

It is quite a common thing even to-day to hear someone exclaim, Oh, did you hear that owl hooting last night? I hate to hear them." The hoot of the tawny owl may strike some people as being weird and unnatural, but there is no more foundation for the idea that he is a prophet of evil than there is for the notion that the barn owl screeching near the house fortells a death in the family.

Why the Colors Vary.

Pure water, according to Lord Raleigh, is greenish blue, while pure air is blue, because, according to Newton's dictum, the molecules of the air are sufficiently large to reflect blue rays.

English Words on Increase.

The English vocabulary has grown to great size. The number of words found in old English literature does not exceed 30,000; recent dictionaries have listed more than 400,000.

Must Remain Awake.

"Opportunity knocks at every man's door," said Uncle Eben; "but if you jes' sits down an' listens, you's liable to drap off to sleep an' not notice it."

Full Measure.

Bobby—"Uncle, couldn't a fellow have a nice Sunday dinner if he was as hungry as me and roomy as you?"

Birds in England.

It is a curious fact that of the 260 sorts of birds found in Great Britain only 140 are residents all the year round.

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

Put Up

Peerless Fence

This No. 9 Guage, heavily zinc insulated fencing at mail order prices.

ALSO

—Lawn Border.
—Lawn Fencing.
—Poultry Fencing.
—Staples.
—Steel Posts.
—Farm Gates.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

More Chicks Mean Bigger Profits

Go to the county agent or your agricultural college, or to any successful poultry raiser, for advice about incubators and brooders. Their answer is almost sure to be "Use Buckeyes—they'll pay you bigger profits." Come in and let us give you the new Buckeye Catalog—a most complete and practical book on poultry raising. Tells what you want to know.

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THE FAMILY HERALD

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Both papers from now until the end of 1925

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Automobile enamel, Martin-Senour 100 per cent. Pure Paints and Varnishes.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

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EARLY TO ORDER
EARLY TO BUY
HELPS YOU SAVE MONEY
WHEN WINTER COMES NIGH

OPPORTUNITY is knocking at your cellar door. Now is the time to get your coal in. There is no need to pay storage on your next winter's coal when you have space in your cellar that's going to waste. Call the Heat Folks and they will hustle to your home and pack away your winter comfort. You save worry, hurry and dollars.

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NAPANEE, ONT.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

Radiators.

Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good job done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.

Your Eyes are Your Greatest Asset

By them you behold the myriad beauties of the universe, and delve into the nowledge of the ages.

Constructed with infinite delicacy they require constant care and attention.

Consult :

DR. LESLIE LEWIS,

Eyesight Specialist

Above Wallace's Drug Store.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. Subject, "Bound to Hear the Best."

7.00 p.m.—Evening Service. Subject, "Further Tendencies in Religious Thought."

9.30—Class meeting.

11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Wednesday, May 27. 6.30—League banquet.

8.00 p.m.—Concert in auditorium, Fred R. Foley, entertainer. Local talent. Tickets, 20c.

Right Time for Piano Tuning.

Chas. Scarlett, tuner and repairer, will be at the Paisley House, on or about May 27th. Please leave orders with R. B. Allen or Harry VanLuven. 26-b

The regular Executive meeting of the Napanee Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, will be held in the Public Library, Tuesday evening, June 2nd, at 7 p.m.

SECRETARY.

Cheese Board Sales.

Napanee, 215 at 17c.

Belleville, 2,395 at 17 1-4c. to 17 5-16c.

Perth, 611 at 17 3-16c.

Cornwall, 1,685 at 17 1-4c.

Vankleek Hill, 658 at 17 1-4c.

Quick Work.

On Saturday of last week, Master Lauris Cowling's bicycle was stolen from in front of his father's store. Chief Barrett was notified and by some shrewd work recovered the wheel on Monday. The thief had already taken the wheel to pieces and repainted the frame. At the same time the police found a quantity of other stolen goods.

The New Judge.

The many friends of Mr. James Ernest Madden are congratulating him on his appointment as Judge of the Judicial District of Lennox and Addington and Frontenac. Judge Madden succeeds his father, who has occupied the position of County Judge for thirty years and has reached the retiring age. Mr. Ernest Madden is a native of Napanee and has spent all his life here. For the past fifteen years he has been practising as a barrister, and had secured a splendid practice, and a host of friends will wish to extend to him their congratulations on his new appointment.

MOSCOW NORTH.

The rain and hail on Saturday was not very welcome.

Mr. Frank Albertson and son, Harry, spent Thursday at Mr. Arch Albertson's.

The prayer meeting was well attended on Friday night at the home of Mrs. Elias Jackson.

Mrs. Cole Canada has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Ritchie, and visiting other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Russel Clancy, of Harlowe, spent Sunday at Mr. N. Jackson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff, Margaret Crozier and Master J. Pike spent Sunday last at Mrs. E. Jackson's, Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburgh and son, Kenneth, spent Friday at Mrs. Gid. King's at Fifth Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson spent a few days last at Mrs. Frank Wormsworth's, Arden.

Mrs. B. Close and daughter called on Mrs. Cynthia Knapp last week.

Mrs. Elias Jackson and Mrs. Norman Jackson called on Mrs. Arch Albertson on Thursday night.

Mr. Wellington Coulter spent a few days recently at Mr. Tenike's, Plevna.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Curl spent a day recently at Colebrook.

Verla and Ralph Brown spent a Sunday recently with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff.

Mrs. A. Albertson called on Mrs. John Brown on Thursday.

Miss Annie Close spent Thursday with Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar were recent callers at Mr. Norman Jackson's.

Mrs. Cynthia Knapp called on Mrs. Ritchie on Friday.

Miss Lillie Bush and brother spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Harvey Keech.

Miss Margaret Crozier spent Sunday with Florence and Annie Knapp.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburgh and family spent Sunday at Mrs. Gid. King's, Fifth Lake.

Mr. Okel Bowen called Sunday last at Mrs. Norman Jackson's.

Mrs. Wm. Ritchie is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Hinten, at McLean.

First Cotton Mill.

The first cotton mill in Canada was established at Sherbrooke, Que., in 1844, an incorporated company having been formed with a capital of £12,000. Among its promoters was A. T. Galt, later Sir Alexander Galt, prominent in public life, and Minister of Finance in the first Federal Administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. Resigning his portfolio, Sir Alexander was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, the first to hold that office.

Heather Becomes Pest.

Heather has become a pest in Tongariro National Park, in the North Island of New Zealand. It has grown so thickly as to be a serious inconvenience, and the authorities have decided to eradicate it. The work will entail great expense.

The Smallest Church.

A tiny church at Keswick, England, is probably the smallest in the country. In a ruined state since 1600 it has only recently been rebuilt, and when twelve people are inside it is crowded.

A Papuan Belief.

Among the Papuans, says an explorer, there is a belief that a man guilty of murder is doomed to live in a swamp in the next world.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evensong.

Special Whitsunday services.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The sixteenth annual W.C.T.U. Convention of Hastings, Lennox, Addington, and Prince Edward Counties, will be held in Trinity Church, Napanee, on Thursday and Friday, May 28th and 29th.

Late John Storms.

The death of John Storms, aged eighty years, occurred in the Kingston General Hospital, Tuesday. The deceased was a widower and formerly lived at Odessa. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon to Wilton cemetery, where interment was made. Rev. Mr. McKenzie officiated.

Field Day at Newburgh.

On Wednesday, June 3rd, a Field Day of sports will be held at Newburgh, under the auspices of the Newburgh Athletic Association. Baseball matches between Wilton Ladies and Newburgh High School soft ball teams, and a league game between Tamworth and Newburgh. Other sports, consisting of races for men, women and children, climbing greasy pole, etc. Refreshments served on the grounds. A big day is expected. Everybody come.

Publicity Agent Visits Napanee.

Mr. Horace G. Jackson, Publicity Agent for the Canadian Institute for the blind, was in Napanee on Tuesday in the interest of the institution. The Institute are giving information to the local Board of Education in regard to beneficial results obtainable by sight surveys amongst the school children, as statistics show that 50 per cent. of blindness is preventable, especially among the children of school age. If it is found that in Napanee there is necessity for the survey, The National Institute for the Blind will provide glasses to those children whose circumstances do not permit purchase.

Bicycle and Car Collide.

Master Malcolm Woodcock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Woodcock, met with a bad accident on Dundas street on Monday afternoon. A car driven by Mr. E. Purcell of Athens, was going west on Dundas street, when Woodcock boy was coming south on Robert street. Though the driver of the car did all possible to avoid the accident, the car and bicycle collided. The boy was knocked down and both boy and wheel dragged across the road and up on the boulevard in front of Mr. W. C. Bowen's house. The lad was severely cut about the head and had one ear nearly torn off. Medical attention was at once secured and later he was taken to Kingston General Hospital, where he is doing nicely. The bicycle was badly wrecked.

PRETENDING TO DIE.

Wild Creatures Who Have Habit of Feigning Death.

A former Master of the Quorn told a story of a hunted fox, which was bolted by a terrier from a drain, and was deftly noosed in the huntsman's whip, but was, apparently, strangled. The huntsman released the noose, and held up the fox by its neck, but found that its eyes were closed and its jaws gaping. He laid it on the ground, whereupon it sprang for freedom.

The cunning little weasel will likewise feign death, as a farmer of the writer's acquaintance discovered to his amazement. His cat ran into the farmyard carrying home a weasel, which the farmer took from her jaws, but it lay in his hand limp and motionless. When warned that weasels could sham death to perfection, "This one's dead enough," he said, and flung it to the ground under the nose of his dog, a famous ratting terrier—but the weasel came to life before touching ground, dodged the terrier, and went clear away.

Sometimes one happens upon a rabbit crouching flat on the ground, remaining motionless for minutes, as if by lying low and saying nothing it hopes to be passed over as dead; but it may be that it has such fear in its heart as to be fairly petrified.

That engaging spring migrant, the wryneck, has a great reputation for its trick of feigning death if taken in the hand, as for hissing like a snake if disturbed in its nest-hole; many naturalists have observed that, when captured, it pretends to swoon. The same ruse is often practiced by the landrail.

A mother wild duck, when abroad with her brood, will lie down as if dead, after pretending to be wounded, and shuffling along to decoy you away from her young. And the writer once saw that rare visitor, the hoopoe, suddenly flatten itself on the ground, in a meadow, as a hawk flew over, and noted how it looked more like a bundle of colored rags than a bird.

But the palm for shamming death goes to the woodcock. In a thirty-year-old work, "The Birds of Devon," it is remarked that most sportsmen who have shot woodcock must have met with instances where the birds dropped as if dead to the shot, then rose again and went off uninjured; and we have this story:—

In the game-larder at Lundy many couple of cock were deposited on the shelves on Christmas Eve. On the day after Christmas, screams of the cook, proceeding from the larder, announced that four or five birds had come to life and were running about the floor.

Perhaps the best of the old-timers' stories tells of a sportsman who, returning home after a good day among the 'cock, went to leave a couple at a friend's house. He had given the servant one bird, and was handing her the other when it came to life in his hand and flew away.

Up went his loaded gun; down came the 'cock on the house-roof.

"There," said he to the servant, "you will find the other on the leads." Whether she found it dead, or shamming dead, is not recorded.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. Subject, "Lead us not into Temptation."

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service. Thursday and Friday, Convention meeting of the District W.C.T.U.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

On Wednesday evening, May 20th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hudgins, of Selby, was quite taken possession of by about one hundred and twenty-five of their friends, for a genial way many years Mr. and Mrs. Hudgin was the superintendent of the Sunday School of the Methodist Church. A little after his retirement from the superintendency his son, John C. Hudgin, was elected superintendent, and who now after nearly a score of years has felt the necessity of resigning his leadership of the school. It was a complete surprise to him when the friends from all around the vicinity of Selby, and others from Napanee, who had formerly been members of the school in Selby, began to arrive. Every one enjoyed a very pleasant evening, visiting with friends and neighbors. After an hour of such agreeable fellowship, the Pastor, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, called the gathering to order, when Mrs. Herb. Windover, on behalf of the school, read the following appreciative address :

Selby, May 20th, 1925.

Mr. John C. Hudgin :

We wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of your faithful Leadership and so freely and generously during the past many years, as Superintendent of our Sunday School. We are very proud of our school, which under your able direction has been increasing in attendance and efficiency. Under your superintendency it has become a one hundred per cent. school, fulfilling all the requirements by which the school is entitled to hold an International certificate. The attaining of this degree of efficiency has required constant care, and great responsibility and splendid tact on your part. We are sure that the early Christian training of your sainted Mother, the many years of faithful service given by your Father, had considerable to do with your ability to lead and administer so successfully. We recognize too, the true, devoted and loyal help with which you have been supported by your wife, Mrs. Hudgin. We sincerely regret that you have considered it impossible to continue as Superintendent, but we recognize that you have justifiable reasons for resigning at this time. But we cannot feel content to let you cease from this work without in some tangible way showing our appreciation. We therefore ask you to accept this purse and with it our sincere best wishes and highest regards. We know your interest in Sunday School work will be continued and we look forward to having your co-operation and counsel for many years to come.

Signed on behalf of the School,

REV. T. H. B. ANDERSON,
JOHN GRANGE.
ARTHUR McKNIGHT.
HERB. ASSELSTINE.

Mr. John Grange presented to Mr. and Mrs. Hudgin a generous purse. To the address, Mr. Hudgin made a suitable reply, thanking the friends for their kindly words of appreciation and their generosity, but also giving credit for any good accomplished under his leadership to the very hearty co-operation of the officers and the teachers of the School. The reply was followed by the gathering singing very heartily, "For he is a jolly good fellow," and then "She is a jolly good fellow."

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jackson gave a duet which everybody enjoyed.

Refreshments were then served by the ladies and the company departed for their homes, having spent a very enjoyable evening.

The Orchestra of St. Andrews', Napanee, Visits Selby.

On the evening of Friday last the St. Andrews' Church orchestra and other talent visited Selby and for the first time under the leadership of Mr. Alex. MacGregor, gave a most delightful concert in the Methodist church. The full orchestral selections, the cornet duets by Messrs. MacGregor and Coutts; also cornet solo by Mr. Coutts, the mandolin and guitar trios by Mrs. and Miss Georgie Hosey and Mr. Howitt, the violin selections by Miss Henderson, were all rendered with excellent technique. Mesdames Dennis and Reid, as accompanists, proved themselves sympathic and capable interpreters. The vocal selections by Mesdames Valkman and Dennis were greatly enjoyed and the hearty encores given them manifested the delight of the audience. Mrs. A. MacGregor's reading, "The Sorrow of the Spinster," took. The ten minutes address by the Rev. A. J. Wilson, B.A., B.D., on "Some Things he was not Going to Talk About," kept the audience guessing and was interesting and humorous. The whole programme was provided over by Mr. Watson, as chairman. A token of hearty appreciation was given to all who had so kindly entertained the audience. St. Andrews' church is to be congratulated on their talent and on having such a leader as Mr. MacGregor of consecrated talent and enthusiasm, who is willing to give his time to training the young people, which training is both invaluable and attractive to young men and women. The unanimous opinion of those who enjoyed the entertainment is that a splendid future is in store for such talent and the generally expressed wish is that they may soon return and Selby folk assure them of a most hearty welcome.

JUNIOR FARMERS' FIELD DAY

Friday, June 12th

—at—

Kemptville Agricultural School

Inter-county County Baseball, Basketball, and a full programme of sports.

A tour of the farm and various departments.

Lunch served at the school.

It is hoped there will be a good representation from Lennox and Addington. Further particulars may be obtained from

J. Laughland.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office : Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
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F. C. MARTIN & SON.

Successors to Hambly & Ming. 21-6m

"The Lord is my Shepherd ; I shall not want," Ps. 23-1; "There remaineth therefore, a rest for the people of God," Heb. 4-9 ; "The same Lord over all, is rich unto all that call upon Him," Rom. 10-12 ; "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ," Gal. 6-2 ; "Come and see the works of God," Ps. 66-5 ; "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength," Isa. 40-31 ; "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms," Deut. 33-27 ; "What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter," John 13-7 ; "O Lord, open Thou my lips and my mouth shall show forth Thy praise," Ps. 51-15.

We cannot always trace the way, Where Thou, Almighty Lord, dost move,
But we can always truly say,
That Thou art "Love."

A BIBLE LOVER.

Screen Your House!

Screen doors and windows, wire screening by yard.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

"MADONNA OF THE STREETS" Edwin Carewe's latest picture, featuring Nazimova and Milton Sills.

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

"THE ROUGHNECK." It is the latest William Fox special and is said to be a sensational triumph in thrilling love and adventure.

And a 2-reel comedy.

And next episode of "THE FAST EXPRESS."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Pretty Patsy Ruth Miller is the leading lady in the new Douglas McLean picture, "THE YANKEE CONSUL." She plays the role of Margarita, the comely miss, who suddenly crosses the path of the rich young bachelor, Ainsworth (Douglas MacLean).

Also a special 2-reel comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Vine's Electric Shop

RADIO! RADIO!

WHO SAYS RADIO ?

Call in and look at the Northern Electric Super Hetrodyne. We charge storage batteries and sell new ones as well.

Eveready Batteries of all kinds for radio work, Tubes, Phones, etc., Flashlight Batteries, and Lamps.

Then don't forget our electric stock of which we carry a full line of electric apparatus of all kinds, at the right prices. That Cosy Glow or Durable Heater for the bedroom, the National Range which has put all others in the background, and our regular lines of Irons, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fixtures and Shades complete. Lamps all styles and colors.

House wiring a specialty.

One 4-burner Florence automatic oil stove, complete with oven ; one coal or wood range. One 3-burner Oil Stove and oven. These stoves are in good condition and ready to use.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee

'Phone 367

YOUR BOOTS

Will last twice as long of you bring them to us and have them repaired. We repair rubber boots.

SEYMOUR BROS.

Near Post Office.

GET IT AT

WALLACE'S

Banking Service and Prosperity

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

PROSPERITY on the farm is largely dependent on factors beyond the realm of the farmers' control. There must be a good market demand for farm products and the production costs must be kept in proper relation with market returns. Our Branch Manager is thoroughly familiar with the business of farming and is ready to assist in carrying your farm program to a successful conclusion.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH—H. R. McHoull, Manager

Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Marlbank, Tamworth

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR CAR ?

We will pay CASH for light Cars such as, Fords, Chevrolets, Overlands, etc., Sedans, Coupes, and Touring Cars.

WRITE US. PHONE US. OR BRING THEM IN.

BELLEVILLE MOTORS,

211 Pinnacle St., Belleville. Phone 1300

The New Song Shoppe

will open for business in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. J. Hogan, about May 1st, with a full line of

Musical Instruments, and Accessories
Popular Music. Radios.
Brunswick Phonographs and Records.

The new Song Shoppe Orchestra is open for engagements. Dates booked at the Song Shoppe.

Prosperity Commences at Home

Patronize Your Home Town Merchants

"TOC H"

Brotherhood Started by Chaplains During Great War.

It is an old story now, but one never to be lightly spoken of now in the earlier days of the Great War the chaplains of the troops at Poperinghe, in Flanders, rented from M. Canerlynck, a wealthy brewer, his large house, which had been rather badly shelled, and made it into an informal sort of a house of rest and refreshment for the men. At the top of the house was a great hall, or attic, formerly used as a storehouse for hops. This was converted into a chapel, and there some ten thousand men made their communions at the rude altar—a carpenter's bench—many of them just before they went forth to die. From all over the Empire those who visited and made use of the house had come, many Canadians among them. The place was named Talbot House, after one of the most promising young men lost in the war, son of Bishop Talbot. Naturally, it became known in soldier-slang as T. H., or as the letter ran in the signalling code, "Toc H." So famous did the place become, partly because of the fine spirit shown by the chaplains, of whom the Rev. P. B. Clayton, M.A., M.C., F.S.A., vicar of All Hallows, Barking, near the Tower of London, was the best known, and such a band of brotherhood was formed there, that it was decided when the war was over to preserve the "Toc H." connection, to keep up that feeling and utilize it for the benefit of the coming generation. Branches of the brotherhood have been established over the Empire, and men club together near to its "Lamps of Maintenance" to help in Scout movements, Boy Brigades, clubs and other activities. Probably there never was such a merry, helpful, Christian-like club as this one, formed under the strain of shell-fire, and in the very shadow of death. It has the Prince of Wales, one of its old foundation members, at its head, and Padre Clayton as its prime moving spirit, a man born for his job at the front, inconsequential, self-sacrificing, a "good mixer," no Pharisee, but an old-round good fellow, who never forgot his mission, and never presumed upon his position.

Cultivate Self-Confidence.

Dress and self-confidence go hand in hand. Self-confidence is the motive power that turns the wheels of success. Self-confidence is the knowledge that you can and will do whatever you happen to undertake. If you are deficient in self-confidence, you cannot expect to inspire it in others.

No Longer Set Seeds.

Sweet potatoes are an example of the class of plants that have been propagated vegetatively for so many generations that they rarely set seeds. The common potato is rapidly passing into the same class, while the banana is said to set no seeds, no matter how favorable conditions are.

Forget It.

Regretting the mistakes of yesterday is a poor substitute for preventing the mistakes of the morrow. Even though the heart be sore for what is over and done, it is folly to sit down and bewail it. The future is before us, and needs clear vision, not eyes tear-dimmed.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

THE STAR, "To-Morrow's Car To-Day"

Ample Seat and Leg Room

AMPLE POWER, over the hill leisurely, without bother of shifting gears.—BEST of MATERIAL, and PERFECTED DESIGN, they stand up.—FULL BALOON TIRES, with GABRIEL SNUBBERS, make for easy riding, and SAVE YOUR FRONT SPRINGS.

See me before buying a new car, or trading in your old car.

Good used Cars at Attractive Prices.

JAMES ED. CLARK

STAR & DURANT Dealer

At CARD'S GARAGE. 18tf NAPANEE.

STORY OF HALL-MARKS.

Why a Lion Is Stamped on Silver Ware.

The use of hall-marks on silver ware of British manufacture has been compulsory since the fifteen century. It is from those marks that the detail and place of manufacture can be ascertained.

The marks are stamped with metal punches, the size of each stamp being little less than a quarter of an inch in diameter. Each hall-mark consists of four or five stamps.

On small articles a complete series of marks is not always necessary. One often finds teaspoons of 1750 or earlier marked with the lion only, while after that they frequently have the full set of marks.

On early spoons the marks were placed in the bowl. About 1750 they were placed on the back of the stem in the narrowest part. From 1780 and until the present time they have been placed on the wide portion of the back of the stem.

Tankards are marked below the rim near the handle, and on the lid also, if there is one; coffee-pots either in the same way or on the bottom, but sometimes on the side; candlesticks on the base and the sconce.

It is a criminal offence for anyone but a Government official to stamp these marks on any article, and, since the risk is great, they are not often forged. A much safer method of the faker is to cut out the hall-marked portion of an old spoon or other small object and then carefully solder it into the side or bottom of an elaborate article of his own recent manufacture.

Or he may convert a genuine piece of old silver which he finds unsalable into something more attractive, without disturbing the original hall-mark.

For instance, a genuine old child's cup, although well designed, may be difficult to dispose of. It will easily be sold as a sugar basin after it has received a second handle. There are many ways in which a skilful faker may double and treble the selling price of his antique silver, and still point to a hall-mark that is perfectly genuine.

The connoisseur must always know quality and workmanship, as well as style of design and ornamentation. The hall-marks confirm his observations and give him historical information besides.

The best-known and most important of the four or five devices which form the complete set of symbols is the "lion passant," which has been used on gold and silver plate since 1545. In 1696 the standard of silver was altered, and the "lion passant" was replaced by the lion's head erased. In 1720 the old standard was again made legal, and from then until now it has remained unchanged.

The original custom was for each silversmith to have a symbol, but since 1739 the maker's mark has consisted of his initials in a shaped shield type. Each maker's mark had to be registered at the assay office, and, as the lists have been published, the name of any maker may be found by referring to them.

The sovereign's head is perhaps the easiest of all marks to identify, and the presence of the king's head will often enable the veriest amateur to identify a piece of "Georgian silver."

Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

we opened the well-known

WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

for Custom Grinding.

M. R. MIDMER.

ESKIMOS TREACHEROUS

INDIANS WERE THEIR HEREDITARY ENEMIES.

Early Explorers All Tell Same Story of American Eskimos—Thought Themselves Lords of Creation—Despised White Man.

The Eskimos come into the light of English history through the doings of the early explorer, Sebastian Cabot. His father, John Cabot, in the service of Henry VII., the first of the Tudor sovereigns and the grandfather of Queen Elizabeth, sailed from Bristol, England, in 1497, and crossing the North Atlantic, coasted along what are now known as Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. In the following year the son, Sebastian, visited the shores of the north-eastern part of this continent. He came to Newfoundland, and there, it is related, he came upon Eskimos. He seized three, who were "clothed in beasts' skins, and who ate raw flesh." These Sebastian Cabot carried back to England and presented to Henry VII.

Jacques Cartier was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the summer of 1534. He saw no Eskimos, but later French explorers came upon this strange people. A legend on a French map of Newfoundland, drawn in 1547, speaks of the inhabitants of Labrador as being "dolatrous and wicked, and clothed in skins." Both of these old maps give the island of Demons off the Labrador coast, and indicate some vague idea of the Eskimos being demons of the island, intended, no doubt, to represent Eskimos, are always pictured with wings and long tails.

About forty years after the first voyage of Cartier, the Labrador coast and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were visited by the explorer Frobisher, and he came across many Eskimos. They displayed great friendship, came on board the ship, bringing salmon, which they exchanged for bells, looking-glasses and toys. After a time the sailors relaxed their vigilance, and five of them, going on shore one day, were entrapped, and neither they nor their boat were seen again.

When the English navigator, John Davis, discovered Greenland, he found Eskimos there in great numbers. He declared them to be "a very tractable people, void of craft or double dealing, and that could be brought to any civilization or good order." Davis' sailors often landed and played football with the savages. On his second voyage he came to Labrador, and there he met Eskimos very different from those he had known in Greenland. They treacherously attacked and killed several of his crew, "without having offered parley or speech."

The next information respecting the Eskimos was obtained from the early searchers for a northwest passage—from such men as Hall, Hudson, Button, Gibbons and Knight, who met the Eskimos in Hudson Straits or in Northern Labrador. They all tell the same story—the friendliness and good humor of the Eskimos at first, suddenly changing into treacherous enmity and fierce attacks, without any apparent cause. "It, therefore, must be concluded," writes W. G. Gosling in his history of Labrador, "that the Labrador Eskimos were a particularly fierce and truculent race. It is probable that their desire for and appropriation of the boats, the wonderful new weapons and implements which the white people possessed, caused the first treaches of the peace. In their way, we state they were also a most arrogant race, esteeming themselves the lords of creation, despising the "Kabunaet," or white man.

The Eskimos seem to have been the Ishmaelites of North America, for their hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against them. The Indians were their hereditary enemy, and between the Labrador Eskimo and the Indian who ventured far down the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, bloody warfare raged from year to year. It is mentioned by Charlevoix, the early historian of New France, who tells of Eskimos having been captured by their Indian enemies.

Tradition tells of a series of battles along the lower north shore of the St. Lawrence river, as far west as the portion opposite Anticosti Island, between the Eskimos and the Montagnais Indians, assisted by the French. The Eskimos were continuously defeated and driven back to the Atlantic coast. About the year 1640, that is, two years before the founding of Montreal by Maisonneuve, the Montagnais, armed by the French, attacked the Eskimos, who were encamped at Eskimo Island at St. Paul's Bay, and slew about a thousand of them.

The remnant, estimated at two thousand fled to the eastward, but continued to wage incessant war with the Indians and the early French settlers along the coast. The last fight of importance is said to have taken place at Battle Harbor, a few years before the cession of Canada to Britain in 1763.

About this time there came to the Labrador coast the Moravian missionaries, and under their influence conditions improved. It is said after the arrival of the missionaries no serious disturbances on the part of the Eskimos took place. In 1855-60 the Indians of the lower north shore suffered terribly from hunger, and many parties of them were found and brought by the Eskimos to the mission stations, and there supported on big beat that could be supplied. On another occasion the Indians were able to reciprocate by rescuing a band of Eskimos who had gone into the interior to the salmon and trout pools, but were unsuccessful, were dying of starvation when found by the Indians.

Baby's restless nights might be avoided

Scalded skin and other skin troubles are common causes of restlessness, and often could be avoided by careful bathing with Baby's Own Soap.

Its fragrant lather cleanses and heals Baby's skin, and prepares for restful sleep.

"Best for you and Baby too" 12-28

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

This Island Is Civilization's Loneliest Outpost.

Tristan da Cunha, a strange bit of mid-ocean rock, is 2,000 miles from Cape Town and 4,000 miles from Horn. The mail, which reaches the island every few years, is sent from South Africa to a point on the coast of the Antarctic continent whence whalers or Government supply ships deliver the ancient post bags—if and when. Several times the British Government has offered to transport the islanders to less lonely climes, but they will not go. For more than a hundred years they and their predecessors have tended their flocks and hoed their potatoes in the few square miles of level soil which the volcanic island affords. Tristan has no trees and almost no shrubs; but an Antarctic grass flourishes similar to that which Sir Joseph Hooker transplanted from the Falklands to the Scottish Highlands in the eighteen-forties.

From 1810 to 1812 the United States, in the person of one Lambert of Salem, Massachusetts, had a claim to Tristan and its two sister rocks, which he renamed the Islands of Refreshment; but Lambert trusted too much to the refreshing waters and was lost while fishing, leaving his rival, Thomas Currie, who ruled in the name of King George, supreme. During the war of 1812 American commerce-destroyers used the islands as a base, but the British formally annexed them in 1816 and have kept the Union Jack flouting over since. For one year the Governor of Cape Colony maintained a garrison there, and a member of that garrison, Corpl. Glass, who insisted on remaining with his family, is ancestor to a large part of the present colony. There have been additions to the population, some black and some white; and there have been occasional emigrations of the young and adventurous. In 1880 the population reached a peak—109 souls; in 1885 all but four of its men were lost at sea. In 1901 it had 74 inhabitants, and in 1922, the Quest, returning with the remnant of Shackleton's expedition, found 137.

Tristan has no laws, no taxes, no jails, no police. But its people quarrel, stop quarrelling and live, and die. Breakfast was forgotten that February morning at daybreak when the cry "Sail ho!" reverberated over the cluster of thatched white houses. Clothes had been worn out; nails and paint were lacking; and the islanders ran to catch geese and cattle to trade for what the vessel brought and them. Rev. Martyn Rogers and his wife hastily packed their kit, visited the sick, held a last hurried church service, and married two couples who had not planned to be married so quickly. But their minister was willing, and who knew when the next chance would come to perform that ceremony with all the legal and religious rites which civilization had made necessary?

Indians Love to Gamble.

All Indians of both sexes are inveterate gamblers. They have been known to gamble away everything they owned, including their wives and their lives, which, in fact, make the white man's ante to a considerable degree. As a rule, Indian dice have but two sides that are marked. These marking are on a thousand and one different designs and colors. The dice are cast either from the hand, a cup, bowl or basket. Many of the stick dice are thrown on stones, either held in the hand or on the ground in front of the player. The object of this is to make the dice bound over and over, thus insuring a fair cast. The Indian, even as does the white man and the African enthusiast, speaks endearingly to his gaming implements, beseeching the Great Twin Brethren, the Spider Woman or whomever happens to be the deity presiding over that particular game of chance to cause "Lady Luck" to hover in his or her vicinity. Some of the younger generation living on the Mesa Grande Reservation coin their own phrases, decidedly modern and the older men and women chanting gaming songs so old that even the most ancient of the tribe had forgotten the meaning of the words.

Egypt's Monster Pyramid.

The Great Pyramid of Egypt was erected more than 5,000 years ago, and nothing more mechanically perfect has ever been built. In massiveness of construction it far exceeds anything that any other nation, ancient or modern, has ever attempted.

Its original height was just over 480 feet, and the length of each side at the base 764 feet. Its cubical contents exceeded 809,000,000 cubic feet, and the weight of its mass 6,840,000 tons. Its original cubical contents would have built a city of 22,000 houses, with walls a foot thick, each possessing 20 feet of frontage. Or if the contents of this vast structure were laid down in a line a foot in breadth and depth, the line would be nearly 17,000 miles in length.

Herodotus tells us that 100,000 men were engaged in its construction for a space of twenty years, and modern scholars do not think this estimate an exaggerated one.

"Froze" on Ladder

The railway guard is a great man in a certain country on the continent. he is autocrat of the train—and what he says goes.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell had a practical demonstration of this once. He was visiting this country in order to see what he could find out about certain wireless inventions, of which news had trickled through. He was accompanied by his brother, and the two intended to travel about the country like a pair of tourists.

Their entry into the country was unfortunate, for in the train they managed to get into trouble with the autocratic guard, because they wanted a window open, and the guard insisted on shutting it!

The argument settled, "B.-P." began idly sketching a fellow-traveller. Alas! the artist had his back to the window, and suddenly an arm descended over his shoulder and the picture was snatched away—by the guard.

When the train reached the terminus, the two Englishmen were seized by a force of gendarmes and marched off to the police station to account for their misbehavior in—

(a) Daring to open the window when the guard wished it closed.

(b) Caricaturing a high-born man in the train.

We made no secret as to our identity says Sir Robert in "The Adventures of a Spy" and handed our cards to the commissary of police when we were brought up before him.

He was—till that moment—glaring at us fiercely, evidently deciding what punishment to give us before he heard our case at all. But when he saw my brother's name as an officer in the Guards, he asked, "Does this mean in the Guards of Her Majesty Queen Victoria?"

When he heard it was so, his whole demeanor changed. He sprang from his seat, begged us to be seated, and explained it was all a mistake.

Evidently guards in his country were in very high repute.

Sir Robert has had many exciting escapes in his adventures. Once he wanted to have a look inside a big dockyard in which, it was rumored, a new power-house was being erected.

He got inside the yard, spotted the new building, and was half way up a ladder that led to the top of it when one of two policemen who had realized that a stranger was within the gates came round the corner of the building.

Sir Robert "froze"—that is, kept absolutely dead still where he was, half way up the ladder.

In his own words: I was about fifteen feet above sea level and not twenty yards from him. He stood undecided with his legs well apart, peering from side to side in every direction to see where I had gone, very anxious and shifty. I was equally anxious—but immovable.

Presently he drew nearer to the ladder, and strangely enough, I felt sure that he came below me, and he passed almost under me, looking in at the doorways of the unfinished building. Then he doubtfully turned and looked back as a shed behind him, thinking I might have gone in there, and finally started off, and ran on round the next building.

Sir Robert then finished his climb up the ladder, found out what he wanted, and ultimately got out of the dockyard — all thanks to his presence of mind and nerve in "freezing."

The slightest movement, of course, would have made the policeman look up.

One other story of "nerve", the famous general tells—this time about his brother.

During some "investigations" Sir Robert was caught, and sent to a hotel where he was kept to all intents and purposes a prisoner. He was allowed out, but was closely followed by detectives.

Then his brother joined him, and the two decided to escape. A ship was found whose captain was willing to take them away provided they could get to him without being observed. With the aid of a friendly waiter they let the detective at the hotel understand that they were tired of being under suspicion, and were boldly going to take train and leave the country.

They got into a cab and drove towards the station. Then they told the driver they'd like to go to another station—the route to which would mean them crossing a ferry over the river.

At the ferry they paid off the cabman and made their way to the quayside. The ship was lying in midstream, and all they had to do was to get out to her.

They called a boatman—and, says the author, at this supreme moment my brother had the temerity to argue with the boatman over the fare. Being now in the last stage of tenterhooks, I adjured him to give the man double what he asked, if only to be free.

But my brother was calm, and for once—he was right. His display of want of all anxiety quite diverted any kind of suspicion that might have attached to us, and in the end we got safely on board and away.

Malleable Glass.

Glass, made out of a composition containing horn in a Viennese laboratory, does not splinter when it breaks and is malleable, according to the inventors' claim.

Travelling Libraries In Canada.

Travelling libraries that supply books to the scattered rural population of Saskatchewan, Canada, now number over 900.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

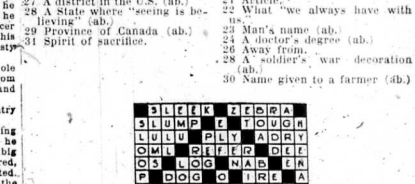
KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL.

1 Commotion.
8 Preposition.
9 Company (ab.)
10 Steamship (ab.)
12 Girl's name (ab.)
13 To prod.
14 Chair.
15 Part of the body.
18 To varnish again.
20 Part of a pen.
23 Moist.
24 French for half.
25 Preposition.
27 A district in the U.S. (ab.)
28 A State where "seeing is believing" (ab.)
29 Province of Canada (ab.)
31 Spirit of sacrifice.

VERTICAL.

1 Lawless men.
2 A roadway (ab.)
3 Sound in music.
4 A rodent.
5 Useful in a poker game.
6 Negative.
7 Self-centered.
11 Accordingly.
12 German affirmative.
15 Man's name (ab.)
16 Girl's name, spelled backwards.
17 Bone of the body.
21 Article.
22 What "we always have with us."
23 Man's name (ab.)
24 A doctor's degree (ab.)
26 Away from.
28 A soldier's war decoration (ab.)
30 Name given to a farmer (ab.)



Answer to last week's puzzle.

LIGHTHOUSE-MEN.

Have to Endure Great Hardships on British Coast.

As a general rule, a lighthouse-keeper on the coast of Great Britain spends six weeks on duty, and then two weeks ashore. But these spells of duty vary to some extent upon weather, and in a bad winter some of the poor fellows fare badly.

One man who went on duty on October 17th, 1924, had to stay there until the middle of January before he could be relieved. Even then the crew of the relief boat had a most difficult and dangerous task. The relief men had to be hauled up by a rope let down from the lighthouse, and the men who were coming off duty were lowered in the same way.

A reserve supply of food is always kept in a lighthouse, and in the winter of 1918 the two keepers of the Wolf Light were driven to fall back upon this. They were marooned for the record period of fourteen weeks. The only way to land men on the Wolf is by means of a hoisting spar. It is hardly ever calm enough for a boat to reach the rock.

In earlier days the authorities were not so careful. When Rudyerd's lighthouse stood on the Eddystone its unfortunate keeper were often short of food and even drink. In the owner's diary for December 8th, 1729, is an entry, "It was a terrible day of perplexity, for the people on the Eddystone had no candles."

The worst case on record was that of the "Smalls" lighthouse in the Bristol Channel. In February, 1777, the men in this lighthouse were in such straits that they threw into the sea a corked bottle with a message saying "their water was near all gone, their fire out and their house in a most melancholy manner." The light had been out for sixteen days for want of oil and candles, "the which," the writer added, "makes us murmur and think we are forgotten."

When the men were at work erecting the Bishop, each had a rope well secured close at hand to which he could cling when a big wave was signalled by the look-out, but getting the men off when the weather turned rough was a most difficult and dangerous business. Often they had to be hauled by ropes through the seas, sometimes being completely under water for several seconds.

Even worse were the hardships of the builders of Skerry vore. A storm arose so quickly that the men on the rock could not be taken off, and they were there for four days without food or water. Several were nearly dead when, with infinite trouble, they were at last rescued.

Hairless Mice.

Two hairless mice, first noted in Britain in 1856, were recently captured in North London. These rodents are known as rhinoceros mice because of their wrinkled bare skins.

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"Loved and Lost"

By

BERTHA M. CLAY

Author of "A Sinful Secret," "A Golden Heart," "Lover and Husband," "A Gypsy's Daughter," Etc.

"I beg your pardon," he answered, with a formal bow; "I forget that I might be boring you. What message shall I give Lady Teignmouth from you?

"None whatever, thank you. Say what you think fit. She is sure to be shocked, anyhow, for she is the most unmitigated prude I ever knew, but she will recover herself in time, I dare say. Will you kindly hand me a book before you go?"

He chose one that he thought would interest her, placed it on a little table beside her easily, with evident pleasure in the service, and then, remembering Lot's wife, he left the room without once looking back.

Lord Teignmouth's park adjoined his, and he had not far to go; but, on reaching the house, he heard, to his dismay, that his lordship and wife had driven out together to make some calls, and were not expected home until six o'clock.

Of course he could not confide his errand to the butler, and, therefore, he simply said that he would call again later, and took his way down the village. But, as luck would have it, Doctor Thurlow was also absent, having been sent for a few minutes before; and, as the only one in the parish lived nearly eight miles off, there was not much chance of his being back for an hour and a half, at least.

Colonel Dacre began to think that everything was conspiring to drive him crazy. He might reasonably have counted upon finding at least one of the three people he had gone to fetch, and so setting Lady Gwendolyn right with the world, and ending the adventure got wind; and not knowing what to do now, he decided to walk back to the Hall as quickly as possible, and hear what his guest wished done.

He began to see now that it was a mistake to have taken her there at all. If he had only carried her into Bates' house, nothing could possibly have been said—only that people always think of these sort of accidents when it is too late to carry them into effect, and as it had not suggested itself to Lady Gwendolyn she could hardly blame him for his forgetfulness.

He had left the door ajar, and stole into the house unperceived, perhaps in his heart of hearts he was not sorry that he should have another tete-a-tete with Lady Gwendolyn, though he would not have confessed as much even to himself, so anxious was he to be honorable even in thought.

The door of the little boudoir where he had left her was shut fast, and he knocked softly thrice without receiving any answer. Concluding that the girl must have fallen asleep, he opened it with a certain hesitation and peered in, naturally glancing first toward the sofa, where he had seen her last, reclining helplessly back among the cushions.

She was not there.

Somewhat alarmed now, he walked boldly in, and searched even behind the curtains, thinking, perhaps, her ladyship was coquetting with his fears, and enjoying his discomfiture from her hiding-place. But she was not there, or anywhere, so far as he could perceive, and he paused in great perplexity. Had the Teignmouths returned to call while he was away, and carried her off?

This seemed the most feasible solution of the mystery, considering the state she was in, and he was about to adopt it, when he suddenly caught sight of a little three-cornered note lying on the table which he had placed beside Lady Gwendolyn's couch.

It was addressed to "Colonel Dacre," and, tearing it open eagerly, he read the following words, whose expressiveness was only equalled by their laconicism:

"I have found out your secret at last. Adieu."

CHAPTER III.

A Ruse de Guerre.

Colonel Dacre stood quite still for several minutes, holding Lady Gwendolyn's letter in his hand, and so completely stunned by the misfortune that had come upon him, he could scarcely realise its magnitude as yet. Had Lady Gwendolyn's accident been a mere pretense and blind? And, if so, had she any excuse for her deception?

These were the two questions he put to himself the moment he could reason. There was only one thing that could have justified such a course of action on Lady Gwendolyn's part; and if she had had this motive, he was ready to forgive her. He would not judge her, then, until they had met and had listened to each other, when, even if her tongue labored to deceive him still, he should know the truth by her eyes.

But he could not present himself at the Castle a second time that day, and he might have betrayed Lady Gwendolyn by so doing; as there was just the chance that she might be able to get home without Lord and Lady Teignmouth knowing anything about her late adventure.

He must wait, therefore, until the morrow for a solution of the double mystery, trying as the suspense was.

Before the household was astir he got up, plunged into a cold bath to freshen himself a little, and then went out into the lanes, which he paced up and down until breakfast-time.

The meal was a farce—he was much too excited to eat, but he thought it necessary to sit down to table, and help himself from one of the savory little dishes which the butler forced upon his notice. He did not care to set them gossiping in the servants' hall; and Graham had already remarked, with the freedom of an old retainer, that "he feared his master must have had a bad night, since he had risen so much earlier than usual."

To wait until the afternoon was beyond Colonel Dacre's courage; and as he and Lord Teignmouth had been at Eton together as boys, he thought he might venture to make a morning call for once in a way. So he ordered his horse at a quarter to twelve, and got through the interval as best he could.

Lord Teignmouth was at home, and received him cordially in the library. He was a burly, pleasant-mannered man, who managed to enjoy life vastly, although the countess was not reckoned in the neighborhood, to be a very satisfactory wife. But, if frivolous and vain, her lady-ship was sweet-tempered, and accorded as much liberty to her husband as she took herself; so that they kept on excellent terms—all the better, perhaps, that they were so seldom together.

It was purely an accident that they were both at the Castle now, as her ladyship had an appointment elsewhere; but a slight feverish attack had brought her down to Teignmouth for rest and fresh air, and she was much charmed as surprised when she found her husband and sister-in-law ruralizing, also.

"It is so seldom one can manage to be quite en famille," she said affably; "the world is such a tyrant, it is always claiming one. I am horribly fond of society, but one must do as others do, you know."

And when the earl laughed, as he always did at his wife's logic; she opened her large blue eyes, and added innocently:

"Well, but mustn't one, dear?"

Colonel Dacre asked after the countess' health with great apparent solicitude, as he shook hands with his host, and was, of course, delighted to hear that she had entirely recovered from her recent indisposition. Then he added, with assumed nonchalance:

"I trust Lady Gwendolyn is equally well."

"Oh! that's where the land lies, is it?" thought the earl, as aloud he said, with a certain twinkle of the eye:

"I trust she is, too; but I haven't seen her since last night."

"No?" put in the colonel, waiting eagerly for further information.

"The fact is," Lord Teignmouth went on, in a confidential tone, "girls are never of the same mind two days together. Yesterday morning Gwen was enchanted with Teignmouth, and declared she would give up all her engagements and stay here for the autumn; in the evening, at dinner, she suddenly announced that she was bored to death, and should leave by the first train in the morning."

"And this morning she changed her mind for the third time, I presume?"

"Not a bit of it! I thought she would, of course, and quite expected to see her at breakfast; but when, on her not presenting herself, I made inquiries, I found that she had left Teignmouth by the first train."

Colonel Dacre felt himself turn pale, but managed to say, with tolerable composure:

"I am sorry for that, as she was kind enough to lend me a book the other day, and I have not had the opportunity of returning it. But perhaps you will kindly give me her address, and then I can send it by post."

"Her address! Let me see," said the earl, with provoking deliberation. "I know it is somewhere in the North."

"I am afraid that is rather vague."

"I am afraid it is," he answered, with his frank laugh. "But I have such a confoundly bad memory, Pauline would remember, I dare say. She is generally my prompter. Supposing you go and ask her yourself?"

"Are you sure I should not be intruding on Lady Teignmouth?" inquired Colonel Dacre, whose eyes had suddenly brightened at the proposition.

"On the contrary, I am certain her ladyship will be delighted to see you."

Lady Teignmouth was reclining on a couch near the open window as Colonel Dacre entered, and her whole attitude showed how thoroughly bored she was; but at the sound of his name she turned, with evident relief, and held out her hand.

"How very kind of you to take compassion on a poor recluse!" she said gaily. "I am positively dying of ennui! I do hope you have brought me some news."

"On the contrary, I have come here for news," he answered, seating himself in the chair her ladyship pointed out.

"Then you have been taken in, I am afraid. Nothing new ever happens at Teignmouth."

"I don't know about that," he said, his voice trembling a little. "Lady Gwendolyn's sudden departure is something new."

"I am so accustomed to these strange caprices of hers, they never seem new to me," replied Lady Teignmouth, hardening a little. "It is a great misfortune when a mere girl has such a horror of anything like control. I am going away to-morrow myself, and she might as well have waited and travelled with me as far as town, but she would not listen to my proposition. She preferred to be quite free, she said; and so she is gone off, goodness knows where, in spite of everything I could say."

"Lord Teignmouth told me she had left you her address," hazarded the colonel timidly.

The countess gave him a sudden, keen look right in the eyes, and then shook her head.

"You know poor dear Reginald always does make blunders, Colonel Dacre. Gwen said something about preferring to write shortly where she was to be found, but I think it was only a parting civility to which it would not do to attach much importance."

"But what motive could she have for concealing her whereabouts?"

"I never profess to understand Gwen's motives for anything, Colonel Dacre; nor do I, as a rule, interfere in her movements. The best thing that could happen to her would be to get a husband who would keep her in order, for what little authority Teignmouth might have as her guardian is never exercise, so that she is getting more and more lawless every day."

"Lady Gwendolyn must consider that she is justified in pleasing herself so long as Lord Teignmouth does not remonstrate; he is the only person on whom she has a right to take this tone with her as yet."

"Oh! I never interfere, if that is what you mean," responded her ladyship, smiling that sweet, stereotyped smile of hers which imposed upon so many. "I have no right, as you say."

Colonel Dacre had not said exactly this, but he let it pass, and observed after a pause:

"Then you cannot give me any idea where Lady Gwendolyn is to be found?"

"Not the faintest. But she may write in a day or two, and then I will let you know, if you like."

"Thank you very much," he said; and then he added, with assumed carelessness; "She was quite well, I hope, when she went away?"

"Perfectly," answered Lady Teignmouth, looking full at him very much as if she were surprised at the question.

"She did not complain of her foot at all?"

"Why should she?"

"Oh! I thought she might possibly have sprained her ankle," he said evasively. "She walked so much more here than she is accustomed to do."

"She pleased herself; there was a carriage always at her disposal. You ought to know, Colonel Dacre, that my husband personally took as little as Gwen is concerned, and would try to get her a slice of the moon if she wanted one."

"It is a very amiable weakness," said the colonel, smiling.

"But not always a convenient one for his wife."

Colonel Dacre began to understand the countess better now. She was jealous of her beautiful sister-in-law. She never made the faintest effort to retain her husband's affection; still she did not want him to care for anybody else, and was never so near losing her temper as when anything reminded her of the good understanding that existed between the brother and sister.

Then, again, although a pretty woman, the countess was quite eclipsed by Lady Gwendolyn, which was another reason why she should not regard her with much favor. However, she did not care for an outsider to know exactly the terms they were on, for she added, in an indulgent tone:

"I dare say it is very natural, after all. There are only two girls ever left now, and their mother left Gwen in Reginald's charge, so that he looks upon her as a sacred legacy. Only, of course, she is but prospective, and it would be better if he looked after her a little more, would it not?"

"Perhaps it would," he admitted.

"But it is just possible Lady Gwendolyn would not submit to be dictated to," he said.

"In that case she ought to marry, and take the responsibility off our shoulders, Colonel Dacre," replied the countess, with more decision than she usually infused into her company manner. "I am sure you would hardly believe how worried I was by her numerous attentions last autumn."

"I should have fancied there was safety in numbers," remarked her listener dryly.

"For her, perhaps; but I am afraid it only made it more dangerous for them. If this were a dueling age, Gwen would leave a good many on her conscience, I fancy."

"But, you see, men do not always care to risk their lives for a woman whom they know is trifling with them," said Colonel Dacre slowly.

"Well, you speak very philosophically of love, as if it were a light feeling that helped you through a few idle hours, but was not likely to take any deeper hold."

"You quite misunderstand me, I assure you. I think love a terrible thing, and pity those who fall into it, with all my heart," said he.

"While talking warning by their example," insinuated Lady Teignmouth, smiling.

A quick flush passed over the colonel's face. The significance of her manner made him tremble for his secret, which he feared was in very unsafe keeping. He hastened to deny the "soft impeachment" in self-defense.

"Exactly. As a mere looker-on I can judge the question dispassionately, which would not be the case, supposing my feelings were implicated."

This time her ladyship laughed outright. She evidently thought his logic rather defective. Then, becoming suddenly grave, she said:

"If love is a terrible thing under ordinary circumstances, what must it be under extraordinary circumstances?"

"What do you mean by extraordinary circumstances?"

"Well, if you cared for a coquette —we will say?"

"I hope I never should, Lady Teignmouth."

"I hope not, too, for your own sake. And, unfortunately, I have seen so many poor moths consumed in a certain flame that I tremble now for every one that approaches. The only chance, so far as my experience goes, is to keep out of the way."

"On the principle that 'prevention is better than cure,'" he answered lightly. "I agree with your ladyship there, up to a certain point; still, if one were always on the lookout for painful possibilities, life would not be worth living, would it?"

The countess yawned demonstratively.

"Is it now, do you think?"

"Yes," he answered, with decision. "I find it so."

"I don't know surprise me;" and she leaned back on her couch with an air of extreme languor. "Do you know, Colonel Dacre, I often wonder what some people are made of—nothing seems to trouble them."

"Possibly those are just the people who feel things the most. Real suffering is generally quiet."

She turned on him abruptly.

"Is that why you are so quiet now?"

"I cannot think why your ladyship will persist in attributing to me a secret sorrow or passion," he retorted.

"Do I look very Byronic?"

"No," she answered readily; "but you see I have got quite into the way of looking upon every man I have seen with Gwen as one of her victims, and you have been very often with her of late."

"So have half a dozen others. I suppose they were my companions in misfortune?"

"Don't jest upon such a serious subject," she said, with her malicious smile.

"Anyhow," he observed, rising, "however hard hit I may be, I shall know it is not of any use appealing to your ladyship for sympathy—Lady Gwendolyn's 'victims' seem to make excellent sport for you?"

"When they don't bore me. You know I am much too respect your woman to sit and listen to another's praises for two or three hours together. That is occasionally my fate; and I must really confess that I dislike it extremely. If I were to show the least sign of weariness, I should be looked upon as a monster, for every one ought to enjoy the recitation of Gwen's marvellous perfections. Do you know I sometimes quite wish I were her mother; I suppose I should like all this vastly then, especially if they had the tact to refer now and then to my past triumphs, and insinuate that my daughter was just what I must have been at her age. But—you are surely going to stay for dinner, Colonel Dacre? Your husband won't forgive me if I don't keep you, and I am sure you would not like to be the cause of our first conjugal difference, would you?"

"Nothing would distress me more; but Lord Teignmouth is too just to lay me to fault at your door."

"But, really, Colonel Dacre, you must stay. A man without home-ties has no excuse for refusing an invitation of any sort. I look upon bachelors as public property myself. Come," she added persuasively, "I will make a bargain with you—Stop and lunch with me, and I will tell where I think it probable you may find Lady Gwendolyn—supposing you really wish to see her?"

"Would your ladyship mind telling me why you so particularly want me to stay?" said the colonel; led by the countess' manner to suspect some trick.

"Certainly; we are quite alone today, and I have a private reason in my own for avoiding a tete-a-tete with my husband. Are you satisfied with my explanation?"

Colonel Dacre bowed silently. He was not satisfied, by any means, but it was rather difficult to say so.

"Then you will stay?" added Lady Teignmouth, after a minute's silence.

"With pleasure."

A smile, so full of malicious triumph, shone in the countess' eyes, that if Colonel Dacre had only seen it before, it would have served as a warning to him. As it was, he accepted, he could not retract now, although he was more than ever persuaded that the countess was playing him a trick.

The idea was confirmed when, just as he was pocketing the card on which his companion had written the address he wanted, the Handley drag drove up to the door, and emptied its living freight into the hall; which swept up the wide staircase, laughing and talking. But Lady Teignmouth was equal to the occasion. She looked straight at her guest, without so much as a blush on her cool, pink cheek.

"It is the Handley party come to lunch—another very kind of them. No fear of a matrimonial tete-a-tete now."

"Then I am not wanted any longer, Lady Teignmouth?"

"On the contrary, you are wanted more than ever. You know how difficult Clara Handley is to amuse."

"I am afraid I can't be facetious to order, Lady Teignmouth."

"You can pay compliments, and that is all Clara cares about," responded the countess, who had by no means a high opinion of her own sex. Then she went forward to greet the young lady herself with great affection, kissing her on both cheeks, and congratulating her upon the effect of her new hat, leaving the colonel quite bewildered and pained in his heart, for he had always had a chivalrous respect for women, and it grieved him to know that even one could be so false.

He had to take Clara Handley into luncheon, and exerted himself to be agreeable, but his thoughts were elsewhere, and he was glad when the meal was over. When the whole party adjourned to the grounds to play lawn-tennis, he shook hands with Lord Teignmouth, and slipped quietly away.

He was just congratulating himself upon having paid Lady Teignmouth a little trick as anticipative vengeance for the one he suspected her of having planned for him, when he suddenly found himself face to face with the countess herself.

"I just ran away for a minute from the others to wish you good-by, and bon voyage," she said, her whole face in a glitter of malicious delight. "I am sure you will enjoy yourself up there, the country is so picturesque. Give my love to Gwen, and tell her that, directly she is tired of solitude, I shall be happy to chaperon her anywhere."

Shaking himself to get rid of the disagreeable impression her ladyship had left behind, Colonel Dacre rode rapidly toward home, and scarcely gave his wife from Lady Teignmouth's shafts until he found himself once more in the library of Borton Hall.

CHAPTER IV.

Turoy Grange.

The address Lady Teignmouth had given Colonel Dacre was Turoy Grange, near Westhampton, Yorkshire; and after looking out for Westhampton on the county map, and the route he ought to take, he rang the bell, and told the butler to pack his travelling-bag and order the carriage for the four o'clock train.

"I sha'n't be gone more than three or four days," added the colonel, seeing that the man looked surprised. "You may confidently expect me by Saturday at the latest."

It was to be hoped Graham did not take his master quite at his word, for a great many Saturdays would come and go before Colonel Dacre would cross his threshold again.

Indeed, he little suspected what this journey was to bring forth, or he would have counter-ordered his dogcart assuredly, instead of giving Teignmouth's card into the waste-basket, and made up his mind to await calmly the issue of events, and abide by the result.

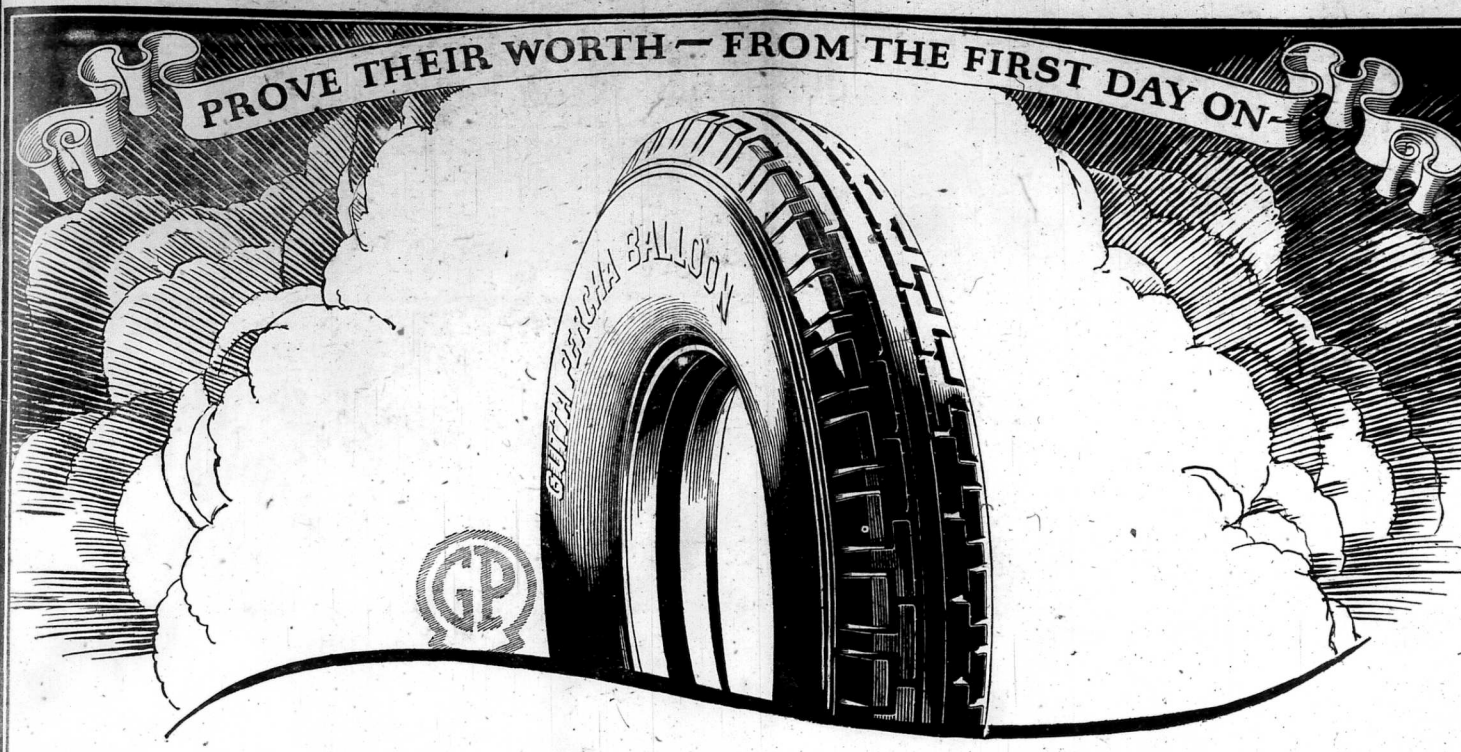
However, four o'clock saw the "gallant colonel"—as the local newspapers had designated him—stepping into a first-class carriage at Borton Station, bound for "fair London town," Westhampton, Turoy Grange, near Westhampton, Yorkshire.

He remembered as he went along that he had often heard Lady Gwendolyn speak of Turoy Grange as her "mansion" at Turoy, and declare it to be such a "ghostly place that only a person with a very clear conscience could venture to stay there even for a night."

The earl and Lord Teignmouth had often spent their holidays there when children; but then their mother was alive, and the place had been made bright for their reception.

The last four years it had been seldom inhabited, although it was one of Lady Gwendolyn's caprices to have it kept in order, and ready for her use, that it might be available, supposing she cared to run down there at any time.

An old nurse of hers, with her husband, lived in the house—that Colonel Dacre also remembered to have heard Lady Gwendolyn speak at Lady Gwendolyn's thoughtful provision for one who had been good to her



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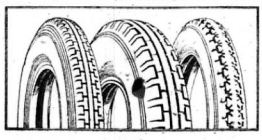

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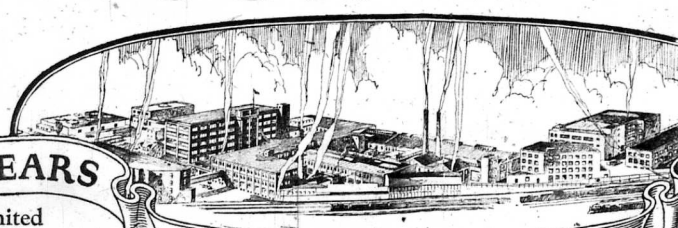

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Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Beef Meal
Digestive Tankage
Oyster Shell, Grit
Calf Meal
Egg Mash
—and—
NEW STOCK GARDEN SEEDS FOR EARLY PLANTS

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS
Dundas St. Phone 78.

We Sell for Less !

1 large can Cohoe Salmon..	25c.
2 lbs. Prunes, No. 70, for....	22c.
Breakfast Bacon, 1 lb.....	30c.
Shortening, 1 lb.....	17c.
Gold Bond Canned Peas	15c.
Broom, rubber set.....	39c.
2 lbs. Midget Raisins for....	20c.
Gold Soap, 18 bars for.....	1.00
P. and G. Soap, 18 bars for	1.00
Comfort soap, 18 bars for..	1.00
Sunlight Soap, 4 bars for....	25c.
2 bars Carbolic Soap for....	15c.
Baking Soda, 4 lb.....	20c.
Pure Cream of Tartar, 4 lb.	30c.
Beaver Brand Chinese Peanut Butter, 4 lb.....	22c.
Beaver Brand Chinese Peanuts, shelled, 1 lb.....	30c.
4 lb. fresh roasted Peanuts	20c.
Classic Cleanser, 4 can 10c. 3 for.....	21c.

Denison Bros.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

CORNS
end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, friction-pressure. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are thin, antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Also for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, magic corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

We also carry complete line of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. W. T. Mackenzie has returned from visiting at Sarnia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott spent the holiday with friends at Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Boyle and Mr. W. H. Boyle spent the holiday at Syracuse, N.Y.

Mrs. Arnott, Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. A. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Caton are in Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. A. L. Dafoe was in Toronto a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stevens Toronto, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy.

Dr. LeSlie Lewis spent the holiday with friends in Toronto and Hamilton.

Mr. Robt. Holland, Toronto, spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Pyke and family, Toronto, were at Bogart's Camp over the week-end, preparing their cottage for occupation during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Vine, Miss Edith Vine and Mrs. Perry Huffman spent the week-end with Mrs. Frank Donaldson, Peterboro.

Mrs. D. B. White is visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Edith Baker, Ottawa, spent the holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hunter spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mrs. Harry Kerr left on Saturday to visit her mother in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. VanAlstyne spent the week-end in Roblin.

Mr. S. R. Miller returned from New York last week.

Mrs. Eastwood, Brooklyn, N.Y., is the guest of Miss Bryers.

Miss Alice Rendell, Toronto, is visiting her parents on Robert street.

Mr. C. R. Grass is visiting his aunt and uncle in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Jos. Teskey, Wellington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. F. H. York, Tamworth.

Miss Armstrong, who has been the guest of her niece, Mrs. John McPherson, left last week for her home in Fort William.

Mr. Volney Woods, Roblin, spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Simmons, Wilton, are in Chicago attending the graduation of their daughter, Miss Leila, from St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Wilson and Miss Allie Craig are on a motor trip to Montreal and will return via the American side of the lakes.

Mr. Fred Russell, of the Robt. Simpson Co., Toronto, spent the holiday with his mother, Mrs. Leah Russell, Napanee.

Misses Marion Walmsley and Jennie Coates spent the week-end with friends in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bennett, of Detroit, Mich., spent a few days visiting friends in Napanee and vicinity.

Mrs. Jas. Boyce, Newburgh, spent the week-end with Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill street.

Mr. Edward Irish has purchased the home of Mr. S. R. Farley, Moira Street West, Belleville, and will occupy it at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, London, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Walker.

Mr. W. H. Windover, Sarnia, Ont., is visiting Mr. Jas. Windover, South Napanee.

Mrs. M. Conger, Deseronto, Road, is visiting friends in Syracuse, N.Y.

Mrs Arthur Powell, Toronto, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. W. E. Powell.

Mrs. Hyland, of Toronto, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. W. Benjamin.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Kaylor entertained the members of Trinity Church choir on Thursday evening. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable social hour was spent.

Misses Alma and Marion Wales have completed their year's work at Toronto University and have returned home to spend the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGreer announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Mary Jean, to Mr. Bertram Finkle Hawley, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Maclear Hawley, of Napanee, the marriage to take place quietly in June.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite,** designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

Mr. and Mrs. Stan. Holmes, Odessa, spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Vandewater spent the holiday at Brownsville, N.Y.

Mrs. C. E. Bartlett, London, is the guest of Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Shorey, Acton, spent the 24th the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, of Aurora, and J. Cargill Anderson, B.A., of Toronto, were week-end visitors with Rev. and Mrs. T. H. P. Anderson, at Selby Parsonage.

BIRTHS

Smith—At Napanee, on Friday, May 15th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Smith, a daughter.

Smith—At Napanee, on Monday, May 25th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Smith (nee Eva Young), a daughter.

Vine—At Napanee, on Thursday, May 22nd, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Vine, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Benn—Bowerman—At Trinity Methodist parsonage, on Wednesday, May 20th, 1925, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, Orison Orval Benn, of South Fredericksburgh, to Helen Bowerman, of Newburgh.

DEATHS

Babcock—At Odessa, on Tuesday, May 26th, 1925, Charles W. Babcock, aged 57 years, 10 months.

Cole—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, May 2nd, 1925, Mary Perry, beloved wife of John F. Cole, formerly of Napanee.

Girvin—At Kingston General Hospital, on Thursday, May 21st, 1925, Robert Girvin, aged 41 years, 1 month.

Parker—At North Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, May 23rd, 1925, Raymond Nelson Parker, aged 18 years, 1 month, 2 days.

Pinney—At Camden, on Monday, May 25th, 1925, Margaret Pinney, aged 81 years, 9 months, 13 days.

Vine—At Napanee, on Friday, May 22nd, 1925, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Vine.

Picton defeated Napanee baseball team at Picton on Monday, score 7-3.

Don't forget the W. C. T. U. County Convention, 28th and 29th, in Trinity church.

The schooner Lyman Davis brought in a load of coal for VanLaven's last week.

On Sunday morning in Grace Church, Rev. A. J. Terrill, conducted an installation service for the newly elected officers of the various departments of the church.

Fred R. Foley, of St. Catharines, will be the entertainer at Grace Church Wednesday evening, May 27th. Also best local talent. Concert at 8 p.m. Admission 20 cents. 26-a

A Pair of Anecdotes.

Some of the brightest minds in recent English life figure in the reminiscenses of the noted actor, Sir Squire Bancroft, published in his book, "Empty Chairs." Here is a witticism of George du Maurier, the author of "Trilby," who succeeded Leach in Punch:

"I should have loved to hear him say at one of the weekly Punch dinners, as the man who told me did: 'Fellows will write to me as "du" Maurier; I wish they'd give the devil his du.'"

Here is Sir Squire's first-hand account of a famous joke about Punch. He had invited Gilbert and Burnand, the editor, to dinner:

"At an early stage of it, when all was going well, a loud-voiced guest said: 'Tell me, Mr. Burnand, do you ever receive for Punch good jokes and things from outsiders?' This was not long after he had been elected to the editor's chair, and Burnand replied, cheerfully: 'Oh, often.' Gilbert sharply grunted from the opposite side of the table, over his knife and fork: 'They never appear!' The rest was silence. This is the true version of an otherwise much-told tale."

A Freak Fruit Tree.

In the Transvaal a remarkable tree has been grown as an experiment.

A lemon tree was lopped until only three branches remained. Upon one was grafted an orange, upon another a grape fruit, while the third was allowed to remain lemon, with the result that it bears oranges, grape fruit, and a few lemons all at once!

In the early season oranges and lemon fruit are in possession. Later oranges and grape fruit hold away, while at the end of the summer the tree has specimens of each adorning its boughs, combined with the dark and paler green leaves belonging to the different fruits.

How Sad.

"I want to get a good novel to read in the train—something pathetic," said a woman to a book salesman.

"Let me see. How would 'The Last Days of Pompeii' do?" asked the salesman.

"'Pompeii?' I never heard of him. What did he die of?"

"I'm not quite sure, ma'am," replied the salesman; "some kind of eruption, I believe."

Halifax.

Halifax was founded in June, 1749, by Cornwallis, who brought out from England discharged soldiers and their families to the number of 2,500.

Silent Clock.

A new clock has been invented which is absolutely silent. It is driven by an electric battery, and a drop of mercury moving from end to end in a vacuum tube to make contacts, replaces the usual ticking escapement.

Great Things Born in Silence.

Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves together; that at length they may emerge, full-formed and majestic, into the daylight of Life, which they are thenceforth to rule.

June-Bride Week Robinson's May 28 to June 3

The wedding ceremony is over, the honey-moon is spent, it is time to settle down. The home has been selected, now it must be furnished and thoroughly equipped. How much will the Bride bring to her new home ? In olden days the Bride's Dowry was highly prized, to-day, it is equally as acceptable.

The dream of every Bride is to make her home beautiful, comfortable and hospitable. All these can be economically acquired if supplies are chosen at Robinson's. We invite you to come in and let us demonstrate in just how well we can serve you.

For June-Bride Week our Staple Department has Much to Offer in the way of Practical Suggestions

MADEIRA LINEN LUNCHEON SETTS
PRICED $6.75 AND $7.50

These hand embroidered setts are just as beautiful as they are economical and no linen chest is complete without its quota. They are indispensable for so many functions where good linens speak volumes. The patterns, too show individuality and charm.

For June Bride Week we are making special displays of Luncheon Setts, and invite all interested in fine linens to inspect them thoroughly.

Special prices prevail on Madeira Serviettes.

SETTS OF LINEN-CLOTH AND NAPKINS

Where's the home that has too much linen ? Where's the bride that wouldn't appreciate one of our handsome setts ? These are the finest and purest of imported Irish manufacture and are obtainable in range of rich elegant designs that would grace the family festive board—no matter how important the occasion.

Cloths measure 2 x 2½ yards. Dozen large napkins to match.

Priced from $11.50 to $25.00 per sett.

For June Bride Week only, all $25.00 setts will be reduced to $22.50.

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, REGULAR $6.50 VALUE
FOR BRIDE WEEK $5.95 PAIR

Sheets are very important. They must be wisely chosen. For over a quarter of a century we have been selling sheetings and cottons. We know these sheets are fine value—we know they will give a wealth of service.

Our sheetings represent the best values procurable on two continents. Horrockses, English, come in fine, strong even threads and are bound to give wear and satisfaction.

Two-yard widths are priced 65, 75, 85 and 95c. per yard.

SPECIAL VALUES IN HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES

This line is made from absolutely the best grade of circular pillow cotton. The workmanship and finish is as neat as any hand-work.

Size 42 comes $1.40 pair ; size 44 comes at $1.50 pair.

Start the Bride out well supplied. Choose a dozen of these cases early. They are fully guaranteed.

BEAUTIFUL TOWELS, SNOWY WHITE, ADD A WELCOME NOT EASY TO FORGET

Your guest room, how important it is that your linens and especially your towels, should be above reproach.

Our linen importations feature the newest ideas in linen designs and in color blendings.

Your bath-room towels, weight and durability should be abundantly displayed.

For the kitchen, you require an endless array of hand towels, roller towels, and glass towels.

Our stocks are extensive enough to meet all requirements. Quality for quality, our prices cannot be beaten. Let us show you.

KENWOOD PURE WOOL BLANKETS MAKE ACCEPTABLE WEDDING GIFTS

Because they magnificently beautify the home. Then too, they bring that luxurious comfort that is so often denied young people when they start to furnish a home. Kenwoods come bound with washable silk ribbon and can be had in twin and double bed sizes.

Size 60 x 80 are $9.25 each ; Size 72 x 84 are 10.50 each.

These prices represent a saving of twenty per cent. over present quotations.

Give a "Kenwood" and make all concerned happy.

Other values as low as $5.75 each.

BARRYMORE RUGS MAKE COMFORTABLE, HAPPY HOMES. EVERY RUG HAS YEARS OF WEAR

In choosing Barrymore Rugs for all her floors, the June Bride is definitely settling her floor covering question for years and years. Barrymore Rugs are made in Canada and are famous for their high quality and artistic beauty.

Our present stock exploits many unusually choice designs. They come in a range of sizes that will fit practically every floor in your home.

The assortment is large enough to permit you choosing rugs reflecting your own particular individuality.

Sizes in Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Velvets.

Beautiful yet moderately priced. Let us demonstrate the possibilities of Barrymore Rugs.

NEW ARRIVALS IN MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS
OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN NEWEST PATTERNS WITH SEPARATE STIFF COLLAR TO MATCH

LOT No. 1—"Taffetine" Shirts in medium light shades of Blue or Heliotrope or Tan with stripes of Black. Very natty and summery in appearance. $2.25 each.

LOT No. 2—"Bombay Cord" Shirts. Bombay Cord is called "The Shirting of the Century." In Cream and Tans, with stripes of contrasting Blue. Price $2.95 each.

All are the famous Tooke makes. All have separate stiff collars.

OUR GREAT STRAW HAT LINE FOR MEN IS NOW ON DISPLAY

The days of the stiff, uncomfortable straw have gone forever. When you try on the new Robinson Co Straws you will find them as comfortable as your soft felt. Self conforming head sizes for proper fit and air cushion leathers for real airy comfort.

Never in the hat history has such a select variety of new weaves, shapes and proportions been shown. Every detail has been worked out carefully to give you the Straw Hat you have been looking for.

Price range $1.00 to $3.00 for fine straws.

CHOOSE YOUR SUMMER-TIME CORSET AND BRASSIERE REQUIREMENTS THIS WEEK

With the summer just ahead, you will be requiring lighter weight Corsets and Brassieres. Our Corset Department has received its summer stocks, it is complete in styles and sizes for all types of figures and to meet all price requirements.

Our own staff have been thoroughly trained in Corset and Brassiere fitting in the best schools in Canada. It will be their pleasure to assist and to advise you in your selections. Appointments for fittings can be made by telephone. Do this and avoid unnecessary delays.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.